The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873. NUMBER 100.

GRAND PANIC SALE.

Grand Panic Sale!

$1,000,000

WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

Extraordinary Inducements!

IN TERMS AND PRICES.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & CO.,

Having purchased the Entire Stock of

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Will offer the same to the TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST in a

SPECIAL SALE

OF 30 DAYS,

COMMENCING

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 2, 1873,

And at such prices as will enable them to CLOSE OUT THE WHOLE before the first day of January next.

The Stock consists of A FULL LINE OF

Domestics, Dress Goods, Shawls, Woolens, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, & Linens,

Together with a Complete

Notion Department.

GREAT BARGAINS will be offered in closing this Stock preparatory to

New Arrangements for 1874,

And, as an EXTRA INDUCEMENT during this Special Sale, Terms will be

FOUR MONTHS'

Approved Notes on all Department Goods. DOMESTICS, 30 days net.

Liberal Discounts for Cash.

HAMLIN, DAVEY & COMPANY.

WEATHER GUARD.

THE ADJUSTABLE

WEATHER GUARDS

KEEP OUT

COLD, DUST, SNOW, AND RAIN.

S. L. WHEELOCK, Architect, says: "They are an entire success, and quite an indispensable thing in every building."

C. S. HOLDEN, City Tax Commissioner, says: "They have exceeded my expectation. I think them invaluable."

JOHN M. VAN OSDELL, Architect, says: "For durability and perfectness in all respects I know of nothing that can compare with them."

They are used in most of our best houses, and are decidedly the best Weather Guard invented.

Leave orders with

WILSON, PEIRCE & CO.,

162 Clark-st., Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

PARTNER WANTED,

[illegible] special or active, with capital or credit of $50,000 to $100,000, in an old established and leading business [illegible], whose annual sales aggregate Half a Million Dollars, on which there is an unusually large profit [illegible].

The business enjoys a wide and enviable reputation, as all [illegible], and its business will bear the closest [illegible]. The business having for conference the [illegible], a partnership is ensured. This rare opportunity [illegible] open only for a few days, hence [illegible] find it for their interest to make immediate [illegible].

For information inquire of

HENRY H. MARBLE,

Room 3 Merchants' Building,

Nos. 113, 115, 117 and 119 LaSalle-st.

JEWELRY OPENING.

OPENING!

TO-DAY AT

C. D. PEACOCK'S

New Jewelry Store, 98 STATE-ST., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.,

CHICAGO.

Cash Capital, $500,000

Confines its business AS ITS TITLE INDICATES to the receipt and care of Trust and Savings Funds, on which interest is allowed on as liberal terms as is consistent with permanent safety.

THIS BANK has been, and is still PAYING all depositors ON DEMAND without requiring THIRTY or SIXTY DAYS NOTICE.

Entrance to Ladies' Department from Market-st.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.

Pass Books furnished without charge.

Children started with ONE DIME as usual.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cassier. JOHN C. SCOVILLE, President.

NOTE—Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,500,000

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.

At the Fourth Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.

TWELVE THOUSAND PRIZE-BEARING TICKETS.

The Chances are as One to Five.

Some One will Draw a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Investing Fifty Dollars.

The Time Announced for the Grand Gift Concert at Louisville, Ky., is drawing near, and those who have not yet purchased their Tickets should do so.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRIZES:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50	20 Tickets for	$ 1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

The fairness with which the three former Gift Concerts were conducted, and the object for which the scheme was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, has won the confidence and patronage of the people in every State in the Union. The sum of $1,067,500 was distributed among ticket-holders at the former Concerts, and the most complete satisfaction was expressed by all. The enormous sum of money to be distributed at the next Concert is larger than the combined amounts of the three previous Concerts, and is divided into 12,000 gifts.

For further information apply to

HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Ky.

Or to J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square, New York,

No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva,

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS.

CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.

CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT AND INDEPENDENT FIFTH SECONDS.

REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.

REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.

REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.

SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.

CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF THE WEEK AND MONTH AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

GLOVES.

GLOVES.

Large Stock—Low Prices.

WILSON BROS.,

67 and 69 Washington-st., old Opera House site, Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

AVOID DELAY!

By ordering BLANK BOOKS and PRINTING for the New Year at once.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Printers, Blank Book Makers and Stationers.

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 105 Clark-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

OUR REDUCTIONS

SUCCESSFUL!

We are receiving constant additions in

New & Desirable Goods

AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

MANDEL BROS.,

State & Harrison-sts.

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

Retiring From General Dry Goods Business.

We will close out our entire stock at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, commencing SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 West Madison-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FINE FURS.

BISHOP & BARNES

The Popular Fur Manufacturers, cor. State and Monroe-sts., have just finished another lot of those EXTRA FINE DARK NOVA SCOTIA and MAINE MINK FURS, the most popular and best-wearing Furs known to the Trade.

CHILDREN'S FURS.

The largest and best assortment ever shown in this city, all of our own manufacture.

Cor. State & Monroe-sts.

SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

ALL SIZES OF PREPARED COAL

$10.00 Delivered, $9.00 in Yards.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO COUNTRY CONSUMERS.

Cannel, Briar Hill, Medway, Pittsburgh, and Wilmington Coals, always on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,

197 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. J. R. WALKER, 181 South Clark-st., Chicago, attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear, and has a full stock of FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.

NOW MEN LOOK HERE!

Have you ever seen the new Boots that we make out of tear old cans? If not, go at once and be convinced. Fine French Calf Skin Frame, now soles and heels, made to measure, practically new boots of the best material, only $4.50. First-class repairing a specialty. Let every man in this city come and see the work before buying. BULLINGS, the champion Patchist, 165 State-st.

CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S & BOYS'

CLOTHING!

AND

UNDERWEAR!

Our Entire Stock

OF OVER

A Quarter Million!

MUST BE SOLD.

This is the Largest and Best-Made stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the West, and we will guarantee our Prices Lower, our Clothing of Finer Quality, Better Made and Cut, than any House in the city can show.

Our facilities are unequaled by any firm in the United States; our House in New York, JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., is one of the Oldest and Most Prosperous in the country, and, by Twenty-Five Years of Honorable Dealing, have earned the distinction of being the Leading Clothing Manufacturers in the United States.

We are Determined to Clear our Counters, and will not Allow any House to Undersell Us!

This will be good news to millions of City and Country customers, for they will gain the profit of PANIC PRICES. We are willing to give up our Profits now, and we say, without exaggeration, that this is

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO BUYERS IN AMERICA.

Our Store will be open from 7 in the morning till 8 in the evening, and on Saturday till 10 in the evening. Our large force of salesmen will be increased, and the best of attention given to buyers, who will find the mornings the best time for selection.

Goods guaranteed as represented, or money will be refunded.

Parties coming together from country towns within 40 miles of the city, will receive the price of a railroad ticket to return home.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

STATE AND MADISON-STS.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

Midnight Assurances from Washington that Peace Is Certain.

Admiral Polo the Herald of Full Concessions from Castelar.

Spain Will Restore the Virginius and Make All Reparation Possible.

Our Government to Allow the Surrender to Be Postponed Indefinitely.

Sensational Rumor About the Government Purchase of Pacific Mail Steamships.

Rations for 10,000 Men to Be Prepared at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Gen. Sherman's Views on the Condition of the Army and Navy.

The Blast of a Trumpet Would Put a Large Force in the Field.

The Unauthorized Collection of Funds for Suffering Cubans.

Butcher Burriel Orders the Arrest of All Cuban Sympathizers.

The Question of the Detention of the Arapiles at New York.

WASHINGTON TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SETTLEMENT MADE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The interest manifested to-day to learn the real status of the Virginius case has been greater than at any previous time, owing to the fact that it was generally understood that the limit of time within which the Spanish Government was to make final answer to the ultimatum of the United States would expire at noon, and that if no satisfactory settlement or agreement was arrived at by that time, this Government would have considered its diplomatic negotiations with Spain virtually at an end, at least until the whole matter had been laid before Congress and instructions given to the President by that body. This degree of interest continued until a late hour to-night; and even at this hour—midnight—there are but few persons in Washington who are aware of the fact that a satisfactory plan of settlement of the Virginius affair has been agreed upon between the two Governments.

HOW THE NEWS WAS CARRIED TO MR. FISH.

At 8 o'clock to-night, while preparations for a grand fashionable reception to be held at the residence of Secretary Fish were in progress, Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, hurriedly drove up to Mr. Fish's house and eargerly demanded to see the Secretary of State. He was immediately ushered into the latter's library; and, as Mr. Fish entered, Admiral Polo warmly grasped his hand, and said: "Thank God; everything is right." He then read a partial translation of a dispatch from Madrid, in which President Castelar declares his willingness to yield the reparation demanded by our Government, and, in general terms,

THE REPARATION

will result in the surrender of the Virginius, probably, to the Collector of Customs at Key West, and a salute to the United States flag; the release of the remainder of the crew and passengers of the Virginius; the indemnification of the families of the victims of the butcher Burriel; and the prosecution and punishment, under the laws of Spain, by the Spanish authorities of Santiago, of the officers who were connected with the slaughter.

This will enable the President, in his message, to assure the peace, unless some unforeseen or untoward circumstance occurs. The Government is now to proceed to secure these results in a form more substantial than the diplomatic memoranda and telegrams in which they now rest.

A MUTUAL CONCESSION.

On several occasions during the negotiations the prospects of war were serious; but, by one Government yielding a more or less important point to the other, a compromise has been reached, which is now satisfactory to both. The most important point yielded by this Government was in the matter of the time within which the answer of Spain should be made. When Spain had agreed to surrender the Virginius, the United States was generous enough to postpone the time for the surrender indefinitely, but with the understanding that the negotiations should be prosecuted without delay. This was the attitude on the 19th inst., when war rumors were so abundant.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Cabinet was in session two hours and a half to-day, giving earnest attention to questions pending between the United States and Spain. It was remarked by a Cabinet officer, after adjournment, that business was in such a condition that a single telegram on either side might change the whole course of proceedings. To-night it can be confidently said that the question has assumed

A MORE FAVORABLE ASPECT

than it bore this morning, and that there are strong reasons for expecting results entirely satisfactory, and it can be added on the same competent authority that although nothing has as yet been reduced to precise terms, the situation is very hopeful.

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN SAYS.

At the annual reunion of the veterans of 1812, last night, Gen. Sherman responded to the toast, "Army and Navy," saying that nine-tenths of the present army had seen service in the War of the Rebellion, most of them being veterans of from eight to twenty battles. Our army is much too small; but, should occasion arise, such as a war with Spain or other powers, they could fill the ranks by the blast of a trumpet, as it were, and put a large force in the field. The General spoke in the highest terms of the officers and men of the navy.

AT HAVANA.

INSUBORDINATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A letter from Havana says the people there would refuse to allow any order from Madrid to deliver up the Virginius, or make other reparation for her seizure and execution of her crew, to be carried out.

WILL CRUSH THE REBELLION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A Havana letter says: "Gen. Burriel has issued circulars to the Lieutenant-Governors and Captains of the Eastern Department, calling on them to aid in crushing the rebellion by arresting all persons who are suspected of complicity with the insurgents, who, he says, will soon be without help, and, cut off by sea and land, will perish like wild beasts, as they deserve."

IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SENSATIONAL RUMOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A private dispatch received here to-day says that the War Department is negotiating with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the purchase of all vessels they own on this side of the continent, and that the bargain is to be closed to-morrow. Rufus Hatch, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Company, says, however, that there is no truth in the story; that no proposals for the purchase of their vessels has been considered by the Board.

[To the Associated Press.]

UNAUTHORIZED COLLECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—M. Quesada and Carlos Del Castello publish a card stating that they are the only representatives of the Republican Government of Cuba abroad; that the collection of funds for the suffering Cubans is without their authority, and against the commands of their Government, and condemning all attempts to enlist men as being in direct violation of the laws of the land.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Gen. Martin McMahon was elected President of the Cuban League last evening. Vice-President Wilson, who had been chosen President, sent word that, while sympathizing with Cuba, his duties would not permit him to accept the honor. Petitions are to be put in circulation for signatures, asking Congress to grant to Cuba belligerent rights. It was announced that a private letter from Santiago stated that twenty men who embraced the Catholic faith did so on the condition that their lives should be spared. The y were, however, shot.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIGNIFICANT ORDER RECEIVED AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—An order which indicates more than any that have yet been issued the certainty of war was received to-day at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Instructions were received there by telegraph this morning from the Bureau of Provision in Washington, to have rations, stores, ammunition, etc., for 10,000 men prepared to be shipped at a moment's notice. The magnitude of this order will be better understood when it is said that over 125,000 pounds of bread, 20,000 pounds of butter, and other articles of food in equal proportion are required to fill the order. This order created the most

FEVERISH EXCITEMENT

among naval officers, who nearly to a man are for the taking of active measures to redress the many insults and wrongs offered by Spain to the American nation.

THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

of the yard is at present engaged in filling an order for stores for 2,500 men for three months.

CONFERENCE OF HIGH NAVAL OFFICERS.

Rear-Admiral Melancton Smith, late Superintendent of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and who was once Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, had a long private conference with Vice-Admiral Rowan this morning. It is said that Admiral Rowan is to be given a squadron in active service, and that Admiral Smith, who is on the retired list, is to take his old position at the yard. It is also reported that several naval officers of high rank on the retired list, who have

OFFERED THEIR SERVICES

to the Government in the event of war, are to be assigned positions on the various vessels now preparing for sea. Capt. Shufeldt is to succeed Capt. Chandler as Commandant of the yard on Monday next, Capt. Chandler having been ordered to the command of a monitor.

THE SPANISH SHIP ARAPILES.

Late this afternoon repairs on the Spanish ship-of-war Arapiles were nearly finished. All the iron plates have been put on, and only a little work remains to be done. Dispatches from Washington, ordering her detention, are expected at an early hour, naval officers say; and it must be apparent to every one that it would be downright folly to let her go to sea, and that, as the present inefficient state of our navy, it would be like grinding a knife for the Spaniards to cut our throat with. While the open detention or seizure of this vessel would surely precipitate war, there certainly must be some means whereby she can be prevented from leaving this port until it is positively decided whether or not there will be war, without arousing the suspicion of the Spanish Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The activity of the past fortnight still continues at the Navy-Yard. The full force of hands are working night and day. The Powhatan and Manhattan have returned to the breakwater in consequence of very stormy weather at sea. The Terror will be ready for sea on Friday next.

AT NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28.—Twenty mechanics arrived here this morning for duty in the Ordinance machine-shop to work on fifteen-inch gun-carriges now being constructed. Two machinists will leave to-morrow morning for Key West and two for Charleston, to put the guns and carriages at those points in thorough working order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There is great activity at the Navy Department to-day. The Secretary has returned and held conferences with several heads of bureaus. A large number of officers are being ordered to duty.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The gas-lighted shops and curling smoke continue to be seen at all hours of the night in the Charlestown Navy-Yard, and as yet there appears to be no idea of dispensing with this extra labor, while the marine and sailors' departments are recruiting every day. The work on the two vessels here show signs of an early completion of the needed repairs. Assistant engineers have just been appointed to the Brooklyn, and in about a week the crews will be drawn, mostly from the Ohio's force but a few from other stations.

PORTSMOUTH.

Orders have been received at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard to dock the Plymouth and to transfer for this purpose men at work on the Marion, the sloop of war rebuilding, even if the term for launching, Wednesday next, is extended by this course. The Plymouth is a second-rate screw steamer, carrying twelve guns. She has been at this station for some time, and when the Cuban excitement first began it was thought that several months would be required to place her in a seagoing condition.

CAPT. JOSEPH FRY.

SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES FOR THE CONFEDERATES DURING THE WAR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

From a few months' intimate acquaintance with Capt. Joseph Fry, late commander of the Virginius, during our war, I gathered from his lips a few incidents of his life. He was born in Florida, and served many years in the United States Navy; from the latter he resigned to join the Confederacy, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant. As such he served on the Mississippi, first under the command and on the flagship of Commodore Hollins at New Orleans. After the fall of that city, he had command of a small gunboat which the Federal fleet drove into Yazoo, (the smaller Western river,—the [illegible] of the smaller Western rivers,—the [illegible] I think,—and finding it impossible to save her, he burned his boat, landed his battery on a bluff, and opened a fire that sunk one of his pursuers and drove the remainder off. The fleet, however, returned, and throwing a body of some five hundred marines in his rear, while some four or five steamers opened fire, which, made it hot for his two guns and [illegible] on his front, made it hot for his two guns and six or seventy men. Pigating all around to the bitter end, Fry never did surrender, and the first knowledge he had of the battle's finish was when restored to consciousness in a Federal hospital, when he found himself severely wounded in the shoulder, and learned that his little band had been nearly all killed or wounded before the bluff was taken. After he was exchanged and was assigned to duty, his wound breaking out afresh compelled him, reluctantly, to yield regular service, and, still suffering from his shoulder and a semi-paralyzed arm, he undertook the lighter duty of commanding a Confederate steamer, the Eugenie, in the blockade running. In this steamer, one of the few sailing regularly under the Confederate flag, Capt. Fry approved himself a skillful, daring commander, and was uniformly successful. On one occasion the Eugenie, loaded with gunpowder, grounded outside of Fort Fisher under the guns of the blockading squadron, and when, in view of the heavy cannonade which was opened upon her, he was commanded from the fort, from Wilmington, and finally from Richmond, to abandon his boat and save his crew from what was considered the inevitable explosion, Fry positively refused to do so; stood by his ship, lightened her, got a good tide, and carried her safely in—a measure of cool gallantry not easily surpassed, as he was utterly defenseless, carrying no armament. He simply stood the chance of being blown up without the excitement of battle to sustain his nerve, while on the other hand the adjacent coast made escape easy. From this service Fry was withdrawn to superintend the construction of torpedoes, and for that purpose went to Scotland, where the closing of the ports rendered his efforts fruitless. After the war I heard of him in New Orleans, working on some patents for saving ships and curing timber, and very poor. Of his connection with the Cubans I know nothing, and can only suppose his poverty and natural love of adventure combined to bring about his murder. Personally, he was a tall, well-made, handsome man, with the most mesmeric eyes I have ever seen, having great power of control both over himself and others. His mind was remarkably good, and well cultivated. He was a deep reader and thinker, fond of speculating on abstruse subjects, and apt to be led by his genius to extreme views.

SPAIN.

The City of Cartagena Subjected to a Heavy Bombardment.

Two Hundred Persons Killed in the City on Tuesday Last.

Typhus and Small-Pox Raging in the Carlist Army.

LONDON, Nov. 29—6 a. m.—Special dispatches to the *Times* and *Standard* give particulars of the bombardment of Cartagena. On Wednesday the arsenal barracks were the chief marks for the besiegers' artillery, but the Cathedral and Hospital were also struck. On Friday the Theatre, the Protestant Church, and two entire streets were destroyed, and 200 persons killed and wounded within the city. The Insurgents have raised the black flag on the forts. At the last accounts the fire around the city was subsiding. The loss of the besiegers has been exceedingly small. The officers of the foreign squadrons succeeded in obtaining an armistice of four hours on Friday night.

BAYONNE, Nov. 28.—The Carlists report that the typhus and small-pox prevail to such an extent in Gen. Morrione's army that it is unable to make any offensive movement.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—During a two hours' truce at Cartagena yesterday, the Italian Admiral sent a vessel to the city, which returned with a number of non-combatants. At the close of the truce the firing was resumed on both sides, and continues to-day. The insurgents are making a desperate defense.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lamar Insurance Suits in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 28.—Messrs. Parker & Twomey, of this city, collecting attorneys for the Receiver of the defunct Lamar Insurance Company of Chicago, have lately instituted over 260 additional suits against delinquent subscribers to the stock of that Company. In all over 2,000 such suits have been commenced, and are now pending throughout Illinois and Iowa. The Iowa subscribers, to a great extent, have compromised with the Receiver, and settled up. The cases which have been pending in minor courts in Iowa have all been dismissed by the Receiver and his attorneys, the intention being to group them all together and bring them before the United States Court for adjudication at its next term in Des Moines. The attorneys have lately compromised with delinquents throughout Illinois and Iowa to the extent of over $300,000, and the 250 new suits commenced represent over $200,000 of delinquent stock. The whole business of the Lamar in this region is fast approaching a culmination.

Patent-Rights in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the Indiana Patent-Right act of 1869 unconstitutional and void, as it conflicts with the Federal Constitution.

Damages Claimed by an Excommunicated Catholic.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 28.—In the Circuit Court, here, Peter Servatius, of Fond du Lac, brought suit against Nicholas Pickle, a Catholic priest, of the same city, for slander, in excommunicating Servatius, alleging the excommunication to have been wickedly and willfully malicious, and without authority, and with intent to injure the business of Servatius. Pickle was pastor of the Catholic Church at Fond du Lac, of which Servatius was a member. The action was dismissed. The case will undoubtedly go to the Supreme Court of the State.

Kansas Legal Items.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Dillon presiding, the case of the Government against C. R. Jennison, on a charge of attempt to defraud the Government, was continued to the next term.

In the case of Keene against the City of Fort Scott, involving the validity of bonds issued by Fort Scott to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, Judgment was rendered for plaintiff and the bonds declared valid.

It is rumored that Judge Dealhay of the United States District Court, is about to tender his resignation, to take effect at the coming Presidential election.

CANADA.

Cabinet Ministers Re-Elected to Parliament.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.—So far four of the new Cabinet Ministers of Canada have been re-elected by acclamation. The Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Courtwright, is the only member as yet opposed.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 28.—Fournier, Minister of Inland Revenue, is re-elected to Parliament. Dorsan, Minister of Justice, re-elected.

DETROIT.

Society to Aid Working-Women.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—A society to aid working-women, organized in this city this evening, elected a Secretary and Vice-President from each ward, who will elect a President at a future meeting.

THE PITTSBURGH PRINTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28.—The printers who left the newspaper offices during the recent strike without notice, and who were charged by the *Telegraph*, *Dispatch*, and *Commercial* with conspiracy, before Ald. Strain, had a preliminary hearing this afternoon. Twenty-six were present, and nearly the entire balance were represented by counsel. They offered no defense, and were all held in $700 bail each. Bail was furnished in nearly all the cases.

PORK-PACKING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—The total number of hogs killed around the Falls to date is 105,300. The number killed in the corresponding period last year was 113,174.

A NEW YORK ROMANCE.

The Hardin-Walker Case---A Capitalist Who Led a Double Life.

A Millionaire Bachelor Down Town: An Obscure Benedict Up Town.

Was He Really Married?---A Million Dollars Depending Upon A Judicial Answer to This Question.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1873.

The utter obscurity in which an individual may live in a vast city like New York is remarkably illustrated by the life of a man named George Hardin, who died March 6, 1872, and whose estate is now the subject of litigation in the Surrogate's Court in this city. His career shows how a man can live in a great city for twenty-five years, under two different names, without arousing the shadow of a suspicion in the minds of any of his most intimate friends—part of whom knew him by one name and part by another—of the double character he was playing.

GEORGE HARDIN

was born, in the early part of the present century, near Belfast, in the north of Ireland. His parents were tillers of the soil, and, among their simple, unpretentious neighbors, had the reputation of being opulent, and were looked up to as superior to the common herd by whom they were surrounded. At least, it is certain that they were in easy circumstances. As a boy, Hardin was precocious, and, when very young, exhibited marked peculiarities, preferring sedentary amusements to the rude, noisy games in which his boisterous schoolfellows delighted. He received such an education as was afforded by the common parish-schools of his time, and was reared in the tenets of the Protestant religion, his father and mother being devout professors of that faith. When in his 21st year, young Hardin

CAME TO THE UNITED STATES.

Soon after he established himself in this city, with money which came to him through his parents, as an importer of Irish linens, and subsequently became the American agent of a noted Belfast firm which dealt in this class of goods. His place of business was alternately in William, Pine, Broad, and Liberty streets. He was extremely reticent, retiring, and frugal, and, in his business-transactions, exhibited a love of gain that bordered on miserliness. In his financial operations he was invariably successful, and rapidly grew rich. After the lapse of a few years he retired from the importing business, but continued to add to his already vast property by buying commercial paper and making investments in safe, dividend-paying securities. Like all men who conduct a large importing business in the Metropolis, he had a very extensive circle of business-acquaintances, and was also on terms of intimacy with the leading Irish residents here, all of whom believed him to be

A RICH OLD BACHELOR,

living ——, well, nobody knew, and few took the trouble to inquire, where. The many who had business-dealings with him knew nothing of his private life; the few who were his chosen companions in social life had no knowledge of his business-relations, the former class never for a moment suspected that he was not what he pretended to them to be—a bachelor. Yet, during the whole of the last twenty-five years of his life, he lived as

A MARRIED MAN,

under an assumed name, in an obscure street in this city.

Early in the year 1848, a gentleman apparently 50 years of age, and a lady about twenty years his junior, leased the house No. 22 Cornelia street. It was a plain, unpretending, two-story-and-attic dwelling, such as were built at that time by well-to-do mechanics and tradesmen. To their landlord and a few neighbors they announced themselves as Mr. and Mrs. Walker. Soon after taking the house, Walker sub-let the second floor to a young man named Searler, whose family consisted of a wife and two young children. At the expiration of a year, having prospered in the world, Mr. Searler took more commodious apartments; but the warm friendship which had grown up between his family and Mr. and Mrs. Walker was never allowed to cool. The Walkers exchanged social courtesies with a limited number of their neighbors,—among them with one Mrs. Dunn, who lived opposite them. The number of those who were regular callers at their house was extremely small, and they themselves made few calls. Whenever, in conversation, any reference was made to their past history, they quickly changed the subject, and, if any attempt was made to pursue it, they at once exhibited signs of

GREAT DISPLEASURE,

and positively declined to say anything about their former history. To all of this circle of friends they were known by the name of Walker, and in the City Directory the name of the occupant of the house No. 22 Cornelia street was registered "George Walker." Subsequently he purchased this house, and there he continued to live, with his companion, until his death.

On the morning of March 7, 1872, some of the neighbors of George Walker, read in the newspapers, to their great astonishment, an announcement of the

DEATH OF GEORGE HARDIN,

at his residence, No. 22 Cornelia street. Soon after the funeral, the woman who had lived with Walker—or rather Hardin—all these years, as his wife, applied, as Mrs. Hardin, together with a man named Trowbridge, for a letter of administration on the estate of George Hardin, which, papers in the Surrogate's office showed, consisted almost wholly of personal securities, amounting nearly to $2,000,000. In applying for letters of administration, it is necessary that the administrators shall give bonds in double the amount of the personal estate. This was found to be impracticable, and Surrogate Hutchings directed that the moneys be placed in the care of the United States Trust Company, and then granted the letters of administration.

At this juncture,

SIX NEPHEWS OF MR. HARDIN,

residing in Belfast, Ireland, appeared upon the scene, and claimed that, while Mr. Hardin was not Mr. Walker, the woman calling herself Mrs. Hardin unquestionably was Mrs. Walker; that the relations between the two were simply those of man and mistress. The case was further complicated by the fact that Mr. Hardin had left no will; for, dying intestate, one-half a man's estate is by law accorded to his widow, if such there be. These nephews contest the estate, taking the ground that no legal marriage ever existed between Hardin and the woman heretofore known as Mrs. Walker. There have been several sittings of the Surrogate's Court in this case, and, until last Saturday, nearly all the testimony taken was in support of the existence of

A LEGAL MARRIAGE.

The principal witness was Dr. Moses D. Van Pelt, who for twenty-four years was Mr. Hardin's physician. In 1849 Hardin had requested him to call at his house in Cornelia street and prescribe for his wife. He went, and was there introduced to a lady as Mrs. Hardin, of whom Hardin invariably spoke of as his wife, showing the warmest attachment for her. The lady, in her turn, seemed devoted to Mr. Hardin. In 1853, when on a professional visit to her, he found Mrs. Hardin in a state of great nervous excitement. He at once concluded that some secret was preying upon her mind: that her ailment was mental, and not physical. He told her that, such being the case, no remedies that could be prescribed could help her, and that there was no chance of her recovery unless she became more quiet, and suggested, as the means which would be most likely to promote that end, that she unburden her mind to some friend of the secret which preyed upon it. She acknowledged the truth of his conjectures, and recounted to him the following

STORY OF HER LIFE,

and the trouble which agitated her:

My maiden name was Elizabeth Steel, and I was born in Glasgow, Scotland. I ran away from home when quite young; concealed myself in the ship of which my brother Alexander was Supercargo, and came to this country. Subsequently I married a man named Robert Walker. We lived together happily a few years, but finally my husband began drinking to excess, and soon became a habitual drunkard, and treated me badly. Because of this, we separated, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, he died in 1846 or 1847.

A few years ago I formed the acquaintance of Mr. Hardin; we became intimate, and one evening he proposed that we be married. I consented, and we at once proceeded to the house of a Justice, by whom we were legally married. We continued to live at our respective lodgings for a short time; but soon Mr. Hardin engaged the house No. 22 Cornelia street, which we took possession of as Mr. and Mrs. George Walker. My nervousness arises from the fact that the Justice by whom we were married died recently, and that we do not know the name of the witness to the ceremony. I am the wife of a man who is living under an assumed name, and, in case of his death, I shall find myself afloat upon the world, penniless, and with my character open to grave suspicion.

Dr. Van Pelt had afterwards been told substantially the same story by Mr. Hardin himself. Subsequently, Mr. Hardin had repeated to the Doctor, in the presence of his wife, that they

WERE LEGALLY MARRIED

by a Justice, and, to relieve Mrs. Hardin's uneasiness, took a ring, and, placing it on her finger, said: "I put this ring upon this woman's finger, and declare her to be my wedded wife. Do you declare me to be your wedded husband?" Mrs. Hardin said she did so declare him. Mr. Hardin then said: "We are man and wife in the sight of God and man." He had heard Mr. Hardin say that his wife should have one-half of his property.

A Mr. Henry, who had known Hardin more than thirty years, and other witnesses, said that Hardin—or Walker, as he was known to them—always recognized the lady with whom he lived

AS HIS WIFE.

One of Mr. Searles' sons, who is a clerk in the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, affirmed that he was much astonished one day when the man whom he had known since his earliest childhood as George Walker drew from their firm dividends on stock which he held in the name of George Hardin; and afterwards he learned that Walker was with him an assumed name.

An acquaintance of Hardin's swore that it became known to a limited number of his business-acquaintances that he was married; but it was still generally believed that he was

A CONFIRMED CELIBATE,

living nobody knew where.

A Mr. Ballagh, who knew Robert Walker, the late husband of the lady claiming to be Hardin's wife, was called to prove that no legal marriage existed. He testified that he last saw Walker twenty-five or thirty years ago. He was then lying on an earthen bench in front of a building which stood in the rear of what is now French's Hotel, in an unconscious state, which was obviously caused by excessive libations. Passing the spot half-an-hour afterwards, he was informed that Walker had been carried off for dead in the poor-house hearse. The witness was unable to state the precise time when this occurred. It is a matter of great importance in deciding the case; for, as they were not divorced from each other, if Walker was still alive when the alleged marriage of his to George Hardin took place, it was clearly

AN ILLEGAL CEREMONY.

Two or three witnesses were called to prove that, at the time of Hardin's death, his wife's conduct was unseemly, and unbefitting an affectionate wife. But little credit is placed on this evidence.

A nephew of Mr. Hardin, a Mr. Gray, swore that, during his visits to this country in 1853 and 1855, he frequently saw Mr. Hardin and Mrs. Walker. The latter once said to him that she was the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman; that she ran away from home when very young, and subsequently married a man named Walker, with whom she came to the United States. Walker soon left her, and, it was supposed, went to California, and she had not heard anything from him since Mr. Hardin, she told him, had by "his blarney" overcome her scruples, which acounted for the manner in which they were living together.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

But the case took its most extraordinary turn on Saturday last, when it was again up for hearing. On that day the counsel for the Irish nephews who are contesting Mrs. Hardin's (as we shall call her) right to a widow's half of the estate, produced in court a wreck of a man whom they found in the Alms-House on Blackwell's Island, and whom, they claimed, is Robert Walker, the first husband of Mrs. Hardin. He seemed to be between 60 and 70 years old, is feeble, and told his story incoherently. Unless his evidence is impeached, the Irish nephews will win the case. But no faith is put in what he said.

HIS STORY.

He was born, he said, in Ireland, in 1809, and his father, a Superintendent of Police, died when he was very young. He was bound out to a shoemaker, worked at his trade, and lived with his mother until 1832, when he came to America. From the moment when his brother met him off the Battery, he has labored industriously in this city, Brooklyn, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Steele, alias Elizabeth Scott, eight months after making her acquaintance. The ceremony was performed in the house of Andrew O'Brien, in James street, where she was boarding, and was witnessed by Thomas H. Mitchell, who had a summer-residence at Astoria, and subsequently died in Arkansas, as the witness had been told. After marriage they lived in various parts of the city, and he found employment easily; but in 1841 or 1842, while he was working for Richard Burke, he abandoned her because she was dishonest, intemperate, and unchaste. He had met George Hardin before this; Thomas Crowe, Mr. Hardin's partner, had introduced them, and a year, after that event, his wife had gone with him to Mr. Hardin's office, and had a draft cashed that was drawn to their order. After his wife had left his roof, he saw her one day walking arm-in-arm with Mr. Hardin in the street; he gave chase, his rival ran, and his wife cried out, "Don't strike him." Before this, she had assured him that she could get money out of Mr. Hardin, and afterward he heard indirectly that she was living with Mr. Hardin. She was sent to Sing Sing for stealing a watch worth $50 from William A. Morton. He saw her at the Tombs, and again, in 1848 or 1849, at the trial of her brother, William Steele. A picture of Mrs. Hardin was shown him, and he said it strongly resembled the woman who had been his wife.

Richard Burke, a former employer of Walker, swore that he was present when Walker ran after Mr. Hardin in the street, and had heard of the imprisonment of his wife for

STEALING A WATCH.

A certified transcript of the record of conviction, on July 12, 1843, was offered in evidence, but was objected to by the counsel for Mrs. Hardin, on the ground that she had not been identified as the convict.

A Postponement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Hardin-Walker will case was to have been before the Surrogate again to-day, but owing to the sickness of one of the counsel retained in the case it was adjourned until Dec. 5.

JOAQUIN MILLER AND THE SUN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Friday I find the following, as part of a criticism on the latest work of Joaquin Miller:

On page 68 he says: "The great sun died," instead of "set," "went down," or any other words that would be true to nature.

After having gained so much information from the astronomical articles of THE TRIBUNE for several years past, that I have long regarded your paper as an authority of the first order in physical science, I am surprised, to say the least, at finding the above extract where I have found so much philosophy.

As I understand it, the sun dies in the evening just as truly as he sets; the phenomenon we call "setting" being due to the rotation of the earth on her axis. "The great sun died" is really classic, and more poetical than the substitute suggested by your critic, who must have forgotten himself when he essayed to improve Joaquin Miller into a Walter Scott.

MILLERITE.

An Old Woman Kills a Boy.

Jackson Court-House, O. (Nov. 24), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Anna Tilton—who had a notice in one of our county papers, some years ago, warning all not to molest her, as she always went armed—shot and killed a little boy, son of Andrew Johnson, on yesterday, for trespassing on her lands while on his way home from school in company of another boy. The boys had taken a near cut by a path leading across her lands. Mrs. Tilton is about 65 years of age. She owns an eighty-acre lot within one-half mile of the corporation line, where she lived. She was quite an intelligent woman, but always had a prejudice against people trespassing on her lands. Her land being a good blackberry patch, grown over with briers, hunters of game and blackberries frequently trespassed, and she on several occasions shot at children, women, and men, until she finally brought this boy to the ground, and fired two more shots at the other boy, with a musket of 1812. The ball or slug penetrated the skull of young Johnson a little in front of his left ear, and came out on the opposite side.

Last night she was arrested and brought before Mayor J. W. Laird, who committed her to jail to await the Coroner's inquest.

—The observance of Sunday in Scotland leaves nothing to be desired, but there seems room for some slight improvement in the observance of Saturday night, to judge by the account given in the Glasgow *Mail* of the condition of affairs in that city on a late Saturday evening, between which time and Sunday morning upward of two hundred persons were taken to the Central Police Office "under the influence of drink." Three men died from alcoholism, pure and simple, and four persons had limbs broken while intoxicated.

OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Forty-Third Congress, Whose First Session Commences Monday, Dec. 1.

List of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Forty-third Congress assembles for its first session on Monday, Dec. 1. The vicissitudes of politics have for once brought about less change in the complexion of the House of Representatives than of the Senate. While the Republicans have again secured more than two-thirds of the Lower House, they have all but lost in the Senate that overpowering majority represented by a two-thirds vote, which they have controlled in unbroken succession for ten years past. The Senate consists, when full, of seventy-four members; and there is but one seat vacant in that body; it is a seat belonging to Louisiana, contested by P. B. S. Pinchback, who holds the certificate of the Kellogg Government, against a representative of the Democratic party. When this seat is filled, a two-thirds majority would require fifty votes. The Republicans, as will be seen by the following list, have forty-nine Senators, the Democrats nineteen, and the Liberal Republicans five, or an aggregate of seventy-three. The Republicans will want Pinchback, to make up their two-thirds vote.

The following is the roll of Senators:*

ALABAMA.
George E. Spencer.
George Goldthwaite.
ARKANSAS.
Powell Clayton.
S. W. Dorsey.
CALIFORNIA.
Eugene Casserly.
A. A. Sargent.
CONNECTICUT.
O. S. Ferry.
W. A. Buckingham.
DELAWARE.
T. F. Bayard.
Eli Saulsbury.
FLORIDA.
S. B. Conover.
A. Gilbert.
GEORGIA.
T. M. Norwood.
G. B. Gordon.
ILLINOIS.
J. A. Logan.
R. J. Oglesby.
INDIANA.
O. P. Morton.
D. D. Pratt.
IOWA.
W. B. Allison.
G. G. Wright.
KANSAS.
J. J. Ingalls.
Robert Crozier.
KENTUCKY.
J. W. Stevenson.
T. B. McCreery.
LOUISIANA.
J. R. West.
Vacancy.
MAINE.
L. M. Morrill.
H. Hamlin.
MARYLAND.
W. T. Hamilton.
G. R. Dennis.
MASSACHUSETTS.
CHARLES SUMNER.
George S. Boutwell.
MICHIGAN.
Z. Chandler.
T. W. Ferry.
MINNESOTA.
William Windom.
Alexander Ramsey.
MISSISSIPPI.
J. L. Alcorn.
A. Ames.
MISSOURI.
CARL SCHURZ.
L. V. Bogy.
NEBRASKA.
T. W. Tipton.
P. H. Hitchcock.
NEVADA.
W. M. Stewart.
J. P. Jones.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
A. H. Cragin.
B. Wadleigh.
NEW JERSEY.
J. P. Stockton.
F. T. Frelinghuysen.
NEW YORK.
R. E. Fenton.
R. Conkling.
NORTH CAROLINA.
M. W. Ransom.
A. S. Merriman.
OHIO.
John Sherman.
A. G. Thurman.
OREGON.
James K. Kelly.
J. H. Mitchell.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Simon Cameron.
John Scott.
RHODE ISLAND.
H. B. Anthony.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
T. J. Robertson.
J. J. Patterson.
TENNESSEE.
W. G. Brownlow.
Henry Cooper.
TEXAS.
M. C. Hamilton.
J. W. Flanagan.
VERMONT.
George F. Edmunds.
J. S. Morrill.
VIRGINIA.
J. W. Johnston.
J. F. Lewis.
WEST VIRGINIA.
A. I. Boreman.
H. G. Davis.
WISCONSIN.
T. O. Howe.
M. H. Carpenter.

*Republicans in Roman. Democrats in *italics.* Liberal Republicans or Independents in SMALL CAPS.

In the last Senate, the Democrats had but fifteen members; now they have nineteen, and the prospect of enlarging the opposition majority in the next Senate, to replace members whose terms expire March 3, 1875, is as follows:

Virginia having gone largely Democratic, will replace Senator Lewis by an opposition Senator. The same may be said of Texas, and probably of West Virginia and Tennessee. Wisconsin has not gone Democratic, but Senator Carpenter's defeat for re-election is universally conceded, while an independent Republican or anti-ring man will doubtless replace him in the Senate. In the other Northern States, the present Senators will either be re-elected or replaced by members of the same political faith, with the exception of New Jersey, where the Republicans will gain a Senator; and New York, where Senator Fenton, who joined the Liberal Republicans last year, will be succeeded by a "true blue" Republican.

We come now to the roll of the present House of Representatives, which has been increased by the Apportionment act, under the census of 1870, from 243 members to 292 members, as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS AS FAR AS OFFICIALLY ASCERTAINED.

ALABAMA.
1. FRED. G. BROMBERG.
2. *James T. Rapier.
3. Charles Pelham.
4. *Charles Hays.
5. *John H. Caldwell.*
6. **Joseph H. Sloss.*
At Large, Alex. White.
Christopher C. Sheats.
ARKANSAS.
1. Contested.
2. *Oliver P. Snyder.
3. Contested.
At Large, WM. J. HAYNES.
CALIFORNIA.
1. Charles Clayton.
2. Henry F. Page.
3. *John K. Luttrell.*
4. *Sher. O. Houghton.
CONNECTICUT.
1. *Joseph R. Hawley.
2. *Stephen W. Kellogg.
3. *H. H. Starkweather.
4. **Wm. H. Barnum.*
DELAWARE.
1. James R. Lofland.
FLORIDA.
1. *Josiah T. Walls.
2. Wm. J. Purman.
GEORGIA.
1. *Morgan Rawls.*
2. *Richard H. Whiteley.
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. James C. Freeman.
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. **Pierce M. B. Young.*
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. *Hiram P. Bell.*
ILLINOIS.
1. John B. Rice.
2. Jasper D. Ward.
3. *Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. *Horatio C. Burchard.
6. *John B. Hawley.
7. Franklin Corwin.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Ray.
11. *Robert M. Knapp.*
12. **James C. Robinson.*
13. John McNulta.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. James S. Martin.
17. *Wm. R. Morrison.*
18. Isaac Clements.
19. **Samuel S. Marshall.*
INDIANA.
1. **Wm. E. Niblack.*
2. *Simeon K. Wolfe.*
3. **Wm. S. Holman.*
4. *Jeremiah M. Wilson.
5. *John Coburn.
6. Morton C. Hunter.
7. Thomas J. Cason.
8. *James N. Tyner.
9. Contested.
10. Henry B. Sayler.
11. *Jasper Packard.
At Large, Godlove S. Orth.
*William Williams.
IOWA.
1. *George W. McCrary.
2. *Aylett R. Cotton.
3. *Wm. G. Donnan.
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. Wm. Loughridge.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. *Jackson Orr.
KANSAS.
1. *David P. Lowe.
2. Stephen A. Cobb.
3. Wm. A. Phillips.
KENTUCKY.
1. **Edward Crossland.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Charles W. Milliken.*
4. **William B. Read.*
5. **Elisha D. Standeford.*
6. **Wm. E. Arthur.*
7. **James B. Beck.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. **George M. Adams.*
10. *John D. Young.*
LOUISIANA.
1. Contested.
2. Contested.
3. *Chester B. Darrall.
4. Contested.
5. *Frank Morey.
At Large—Contested.
MAINE.
1. John H. Burleigh.
2. *William P. Frye.
3. *James G. Blaine.
4. Samuel F. Hersey.
5. *Eugene Hale.
MARYLAND.
1. *Ephraim K. Wilson.*
2. **Stevenson Archer.*
3. *William J. O'Brien.*
4. **Thomas Swann.*
5. William J. Albert.
6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *James Buffinton.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. H. L. Pierce.
4. *Samuel Hooper.
5. Daniel W. Gooch.
6. *Benjamin F. Butler.
7. E. Rockwood Hoar.
8. J. M. S. Williams.
9. *George F. Hoar.
10. *Alvah Crocker.
11. *Henry L. Dawes.
MICHIGAN.
1. Moses W. Field.
2. *Henry Waldron.
3. George Willard.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. William B. Williams.
6. Josiah W. Begole.
7. *Omar D. Conger.
8. Nathaniel B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.
MINNESOTA.
1. *Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. *John T. Averill.
MISSISSIPPI.
1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*
2. Albert R. Howe.
3. *Henry W. Barry.
4. *Jason Niles.
5. *George C. McKee.
6. John R. Lynch.
MISSOURI.
1. Edwin O. Stannard.
2. **Erastus Wells.*
3. *William H. Stone.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Harrison E. Havens.
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden.*
8. **Abram Comingo.*
9. *Isaac C. Parker.
10. Ira B. Hyde.
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*
NEBRASKA.
1. Lorenzo Crounse.
NEVADA.
1. **Charles W. Kendall.*
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. William B. Small.
2. Austin F. Pike.
3. **Hosea W. Parker.*
NEW JERSEY.
1. *John W. Hazelton.
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. Amos Clark, Jr.
4. *Robert Hamilton.*
5. Wm. Walter Phelps.
6. Marcus L. Ward.
7. Isaac W. Scudder.
NEW YORK.
1. Henry W. Scudder.
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. Stewart L. Woodford.
4. Philip S. Crooke.
5. **William R. Roberts.*
6. **S. S. Cox.*
7. *Thomas J. Creamer.*
8. John D. Lawson.
9. David B. Mellish.
10. **Fernando Wood.*
11. **Clarkson N. Potter.*
12. *Charles St. John.
13. JOHN O. WHITEHOUSE.
14. *David M. DeWitt.*
15. **Eli Perry.*
16. James S. Smart.
17. Robert S. Hale.
18. *William A. Wheeler.
19. Henry H. Hathorne.
20. David Wilber.
21. *Clinton L. Merriam.
22. *Ellis H. Roberts.
23. *William E. Lansing.
24. *R. Holland Duell.
25. C. D. McDougall.
26. *William H. Lamport.
27. Thomas C. Platt.
28. *H. Boardman Smith.
29. *Freeman Clarke.
30. George H. Hoskins.
31. Lyman K. Bass.
32. *Walter L. Sessions.
At Large—Lyman Tremain.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Clinton L. Cobb.
2. *Charles R. Thomas.
3. **Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. William A. Smith.
5. **James M. Leach.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*
OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. HENRY B. BANNING.
3. John Q. Smith.
4. Lewis B. Gunckel.
5. **Charles N. Lamison.*
6. Isaac R. Sherwood.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. William Lawrence.
9. James W. Robinson.
10. *Charles Foster.
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy.
12. *Hugh J. Jewett.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *John Berry.*
15. *William P. Sprague.
16. Lorenzo Danforth.
17. Laurin D. Woodworth.
18. *James Monroe.
19. *James A. Garfield.
20. Richard C. Parsons.
OREGON.
1. *I. W. Nesmith.*
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. **Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. *Leonard Myers.
4. *Wm. D. Kelley.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer.
6. James S. Biery.
7. *Wash. Townsend.
8. *Hiester Clymer.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. *John W. Killinger.
11. **John B. Storm.*
12. *Lat. D. Shoemaker.
13. J. D. Strawbridge.
14. *John B. Packer.
15. *John A. Magee.*
16. John Cessna.
17. **R. Milton Speer.*
18. Sobieski Ross.
19. Carlton B. Curtis.
20. Hiram L. Richmond.
21. Alex. W. Taylor.
22. *James S. Negley.
23. *Ebenezer M Junkin.
24. William S. Moore.
At Large.
Lemuel Todd.
Charles Albright.
*Glenni W. Scofield.
RHODE ISLAND.
1. *Benjamin T. Eames.
2. *James M. Pendleton.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Alonzo J. Ransier.
3. *Robert B. Elliott.
4. *Alex. S. Wallace.
At Large—Rich. H. Cain.
TENNESSEE.
1. *Roderick R. Butler.
2. Jacob M. Thornburg.
3. Wm. Crutchfield.
4. **John M. Bright.*
5. Horace H. Harrison.
6. **Wash. C. Whitthorne.*
7. *John D. C. Atkins.*
8. David A. Nunn.
9. Barbour Lewis.
At Large.
*Horace Maynard.
TEXAS.
1. **William S. Herndon.*
2. *William P. McLean.*
3. **DeWitt C. Giddings.*
4. **John Hancock.*
At Large.
Roger Q. Mills.
Asa H. Willie.
VERMONT.
1. *Charles W. Willard.
2. *Luke P. Poland.
3. George W. Hendee.
VIRGINIA.
1. James B. Sener.
2. *James H. Platt, Jr.
3. J. Ambler Smith.
4. *Wm. H. H. Stowell.
5. *Alex. M. Davis.*
6. *Thomas Whitehead.*
7. **John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Reese T. Bowen.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Contested.
2. Contested.
3. Contested.
WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. *Gerry W. Hazleton.
3. *J. Allen Barber.
4. **Alex. Mitchell.*
5. **Charles A. Eldredge.*
6. *Philetus Sawyer.
7. *Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. Alex. S. McDill.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.
ARIZONA.
*Richard C. McCormick.
COLORADO.
Jerome B. Chaffee.
DAKOTA.
**Moses K. Armstrong.*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
*Norton P. Chipman.
IDAHO.
John Hailey.
MONTANA.
Martin Maginnis.
NEW MEXICO.
S. B. Elkins.
UTAH.
George Q. Cannon.
WASHINGTON.
Obadiah B. McFadden.
WYOMING.
William R. Steele.

Republicans, in Roman....191
Democrats, in *Italics*....87
Liberal Republicans or Independents, in SMALL CAPS 4
* Members of the last Congress.

It will be seen that of the whole number of Representatives-elect (the Territorial Delegates having no votes) 120 were members of the last House, while no less than 172 are new members. Of the latter number, however, twenty have been members of former Congresses. The roll foots up as follows:

Republicans	191
Democrats	87
Liberal Republicans or Independents	4
Contested seats	10
Total	292

As two-thirds of 292 is 195 members, this gives the Republican party an assured two-thirds majority for suspension of the rules, &c., in case four out of the ten contested seats are awarded to Republican claimants, as they are pretty sure to be.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Letter from William Lloyd Garrison.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

Every intelligent, reflecting, upright citizen has cause to hang his head for shame, in view of the frantic excitement which, for the past fortnight, has followed the news of the capture of the Virginius, and the summary execution of thirty-seven of her filibustering crew of 163 men. Bedlam itself has been distanced, especially in the city of New York,—that focal point of whatever is lawless, brutal, and desperate in spirit and purpose, as opportunity may seem to offer. The responsibility for this delicious outbreak rests heavily upon the leading journals of that city, with scarcely an exception (as well as elsewhere), they having done their worst to deceive the ignorant, mislead the credulous, exasperate the vile—to set the whole country "on fire of hell," and, crying "havoc," to "let slip the dogs of war," exulting in the prospective seizure of Cuba, and a bloody retaliation for the Santiago tragedy. They have given circulation to the wildest rumors, the basest fabrications, the most malignant falsehoods, either knowing or having good reason to believe them to be such. They have tried to hurry President Grant to take such a belligerent attitude as could find no justification in the court of reason or of international law, reckless of consequences; and in this city have at least partially succeeded,—as witness the extraordinary activity at the navy-yards, the requisition upon the iron-clad and other naval ships to be in readiness for their departure to Cuba, the employment of thousands of workmen, the rapid enlistment of sailors, and the almost incredible demand for instant "redress," or "atonement," or "satisfaction" for the "insult" done to our national "honor." And all this in hot blood and hot haste, without waiting to procure the real facts in the case—before the Spanish Government at Madrid could possibly have received any official intelligence of the proceedings—and with a full knowledge on the part of these incendiary papers, and of the President and his Cabinet, that no actual or intentional insult had been done to the American flag, no purposed outrage inflicted upon bona-fide American citizens, either by the home Government of Spain, or the military authorities of Cuba!

First, as to the disposition toward us of the new Spanish Republic. Struggling as it is for existence against three formidable factions on its own soil, the instinct of self-preservation alone must naturally make it shrink from incurring foreign hostility by a wanton disregard of national rights in any quarter, particularly as it relates to this country. To us it has a right to look for sympathy and words of cheer, liberal interpretation and generous treatment in this most trying hour, seeing that it is endeavoring, as far as practicable, to imitate our republican example by liberating Spain from the dynastic thraldom of ages, and establishing free institutions on a popular basis. We should exercise the utmost forbearance, even if we had a positive grievance to urge against it; but as we have none in the present case—nay, as the blame for all that has grown out of the capture of the Virginius rests mainly upon us, though connivance at her lawless enterprise by interested parties on the one hand, and the neglect of governmental vigilance on the other—to assume a bullying attitude is as ridiculous as it is dishonorable. Senor Castelar, the Spanish President, is our friend and admirer; the incarnation of a sublime genius, the soul of honor, the consummate flower of patriotism; incapable of perfidy, inspired by the highest ideals of liberty and justice; a star of the first magnitude in the European firmament. Dealing with such a man and his associates it becomes us to behave with equal dignity, equal fairness, equal appreciation of the right, equal abhorrence of the wrong. They do not need any array of our military or naval power to induce them to make ample redress for any outrage done to us under the Spanish flag, or through colonial barbarity, whenever we can prove that such outrage has been perpetrated.

Next, as to the Cuban authorities and the loyal inhabitants of that island, it must be confessed that they have strong reasons to be deeply angered towards this country; for had it not been for the frequent aid rendered to the insurgent cause in men, money, and arms, by our complicity,—lawlessly given, it is true, but none the less effective,—unquestionably the insurrection would long since have been quelled. Indeed, it is quite as much American as Cuban in its inception and prosecution; for the dismemberment and annexation of Cuba were pet objects of our Southern slave oligarchy long before they themselves rose in rebellion, and they set on foot various invading expeditions. I am not treating here this terribly ferocious struggle upon its merits, for these are not pertinent to this discussion; but the matter under consideration concerns our relations with Spain exclusively. These we have allowed to be shamefully violated again and again, and it will require no little "cheek" on the part of our Government to call Spain to account for anything pertaining to the Cuban imbroglio.

"In acting against the Spaniards," says the New York *Nation*, "we owe it to ourselves and to international usage to endeavor to put ourselves, to a reasonable degree, in their place. We ought not to forget, in measuring their guilt (?), that the men whom they have massacred [executed] are the chiefs and promoters of an insurrection which has now lasted for several years; and which, however noble or justifiable we may think it, they look on as an attempt to dismember and humiliate their country; and which—and this is the most important point of all—has, during that whole period, had its base and headquarters in this city." And by way of confirmation it adds, "More Cuban Generals, and Colonels, and Commissaries could, we venture to say, for a long while past, have been seen in Broadway, on fine days, than in the Island of Cuba; and the great bulk of the supplies of arms and munitions which the insurgents have received have come from this country, owing to the connivance or negligence of United States officers at various ports." Clearly, we are to be summoned to judgment rather than Spain or Cuba. It is our bull that has gored the Spanish ox. That may "alter the case," in our judicial opinion, but not in the opinion of the civilized world.

Among the devices resorted to by the Cuban adventurers and their sympathizers among us is to represent the struggle in the interest of negro emancipation as well as of Cuban independence; and, therefore, some pains have been taken to secure the good will and active co-operation of our colored citizens and their tried advocates. In some instances the bait has been swallowed; and, on the vicious principle that the end sanctified the means, there is some disposition to connive at illicit and criminal methods. It is not unlikely that there may be a few escaped or captured slaves in the ranks of the insurgents, liberated as a matter of policy or necessity; and, if I could believe that immediate and unconditional emancipation is honestly sought by the latter, my sympathies would certainly flow in that direction. But, seeing that New York has been the chosen rendezvous of their leaders, what these have proved themselves to be, what lawless measures they have invariably attempted, what elements of violence and cupidity they hvae gathered around them, what machinations they have artfully contrived to precipitate us into an unjustifiable war with Spain, I place no reliance upon their promises, and regard them as utterly untrustworthy, as pertaining to the liberation of the Cuban bondmen. On the other hand, if the present Republic of Spain can be maintained (and we can do much as a nation to strengthen it by our sympathy and moral attestation), I have great confidence that a decree of emancipation will speedily be issued by Castelar and his Cabinet, who lack nothing but the ability to enforce such a decree without an hour's delay. Under these circumstances, our guilt will be transcendant if we force a conflict of arms between the two countries.

The case of the Virginius, then, is concisely this: She was not an American vessel, duly registered, owned, and equipped, but a notorious filibuster, belonging to unknown and irresponsible parties, perfidiously using the American flag to conceal her real character; crowded with Cuban insurgent leaders and reckless adventurers, and carrying a large supply of arms and ammunition, on her way to invigorate the insurgent cause, in flagrant violation of our treaty relations with Spain; and, after a hot chase on nearing the island of Cuba, having failed to execute her purpose through the vigilance of the Tornado, was duly captured and handed over to the Cuban authorities. That this was her true designation and object not one of the loud-voiced brawlers for "redress or war" has the audacity to deny. For if she was engaged in a legitimate commerce, why, like a detected culprit, did she take to an ignominious flight the moment she was pursued, throw overboard her munitions of war, increase her steam power to the utmost tension by making fuel of her liberal supply of bacon, and seek safety in a British port? Is not such conduct a confession of guilt, "open and palpable as a mountain?" Hence, there is no justification for the excitement that exists, none for any complaint or remonstrance on our part, beyond the summary execution of so many of the captives; none for the warlike preparations now going on in our navy-yards, at a needless expense of millions of dollars; none for demanding redress on the plea of insulted "honor." Yet there has been an incomparably fiercer outcry respecting the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of thirty-seven filibusters, who chose to run their own risk, than there was in view of the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow, and the merciless starving to death of thousands of Northern soldiers at Andersonville!

To meet this outcry, let all the truly just, patriotic, and honorable in the land demand that the peace of the country shall not be sacrificed to the Moloch of war. In such an exigency, the reserved moral and religious sentiment of the nation to the front! Let demagogues and fire-eaters take a back seat! Respectfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

BOSTON, Nov. 25, 1873.

Big Dogs on the Auction Block.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 24.

An unusual attraction was offered on Saturday at Barker & Chase's auction mart, four magnificent mastiff dogs being up for sale. They are descendants of Lord Walgrave's celebrated mastiff, Turk, of which there are but two other importations in America, one of which is owned by Mr. Delafield Smith, the Corporation Counsel.

The dogs were, probably, with the exception of the two already mentioned, the finest specimens of the mastiff breed that have ever been brought to this country. They are a female, 4½ years old, the mother of the other three, one of which is a dog of immense size, about sixteen months old, and the other two, which are but little smaller, are a male and female of eight months. The old dog was imported from England some time ago, and the other three were born in this country. They all belonged to Mr. J. Howard McHenry, of Sudbury, Maryland. They are very much alike, with dark faces, and hair rather longer and lighter than is usually seen on dogs of this kind. They were a little lazy and climbed rather heavily over the lower boards of the stalls when the keepers removed the upper planks and loosened their chains. Once outside, however, they were active enough, and the men who held their chains with the intention of leading them to the auctioneer's stand were compelled to submit to being led themselves.

The first two exposed for sale were the sixteen-months' old dog and the so-called pup of eight months. The latter little creature was restive, and with the probable view of finding his mother he drew his keeper swiftly around the ring at the end of his chain. The older dog quietly trotted up to the auctioneer's stand, and seating himself on his haunches looked with a severely reproachful air at the man who was about to dispose of him. Capt. Barker explained that the chains did not go with the dogs, and told prospective purchasers that they would have to provide themselves with stout ropes. The two dogs were put up separately, the purchaser having the option by choosing either. Mr. Chase explained that the animals were well worth $350 each, and Capt. Barker said that he knew nothing of dogs, but he thought if they were worth anything they were worth that, and, so encouraged, a bystander offered $10 for choice, but quickly withdrew his bid on hearing that his purchase would eat him out of house and home in a month. Another bid of $10 was made, and it quickly ran up to $30. Capt. Barker thought there could not be many dog-fanciers present, and Mr. Chase said there must be a good many judging from the number of spectators. When $45 was reached, the auctioneer said a well-dressed gentleman had been there in the morning, and authorized him to bid as high as $50, but as he had refused to leave a deposit he would pay no attention to him. Fifty dollars was bid, and the auctioneer said the spectators couldn't want dogs very badly to offer so small an amount for animals about which he had received between 18,000 and 20,000 letters a day from different parts of the country. The bidding at length closed at $60, and the purchaser chose the older dog—the largest of the four. "What name?" inquired the auctioneer, and the spectators crowded around to hear the answer. "Mr. Van Winkle," said a large, plainly, dressed man, adding in a loud whisper "Delafield Smith, you know." He paid his deposit, and the Corporation Counsel is the possessor of two mastiffs.

The male pup sold to a Mr. East for $80, which Mr. Chase said, might be considered a large price but it was not a quarter his value.

The choice between the mother and the female pup was then put up, and starting at $10 was knocked down to Mr. East for $50. The purchaser chose the mother. The female pup starting at $15 was purchased by Mr. Hastings for $35.

Singular Restoration of a Patient in the South Boston Idiotic Institution—Twenty-Nine Stones Extracted from a Boy's Head.

From the Boston Times, Nov. 23.

A most remarkable occurrence has just surprised the medical officers of the South Boston Idiotic Institution. About two years since a boy named John Smith, aged sixteen years, then living with his parents at Canton, Mass., became the victim of fast failing health, resulting from no apparent or discoverable cause.

He had at first lost his sense of hearing, then his speech grew faint and inarticulate, and finally was almost wholly lost. His parents were weighed down with grief as one after another their unfortunate son became first deaf, then dumb. But now, these senses gone, reason itself appeared tottering to its fall, and idiocy, with its vacant stare and hollow laugh, was writ in the poor lad's altered features.

Such was the spectacle which the poor boy then presented, and his parents now resorted to the South Boston Idiotic Institution. He was placed there after a consultation with the Superintendent, Dr. Howe, who took him under his own charge. But he grew worse, and yet worse, and the light of reason flickered on faintly for a short space, and then went out, and left the boy apparently a hopeless mental wreck. A few weeks since, the mother, in one of her periodic visits to see her unfortunate son, mentioned to the matron, Mrs. McDonald, that he had, when about 7 years of age, put some pebble stones in his ears while at play, and that these had never been withdrawn.

Mrs. Sarah Brown, a lady doctor, residing on Shawmut avenue, who is a frequent visitor at the Institution, having obtained this clew to the cause of the boy's sad condition, commenced curing experiments. A syringe was at first applied, and then a probe. At last the probe produced a grating sound, and further efforts revealed, as had been anticipated, a number of small pebbles lying deep in the ear, beneath the skin. At last one of them, about the size of a pin's head, was got out, then another, and another, until by successive repetitions of the experiment no less than twenty-nine small pebbles were removed from the sufferer's head. All this was done without starting a drop of blood or causing any distress to the patient.

The youth is now regaining his lost senses to the inexpressible joy of his parents, and the no less astonishment of all to whom the circumstances of his long affliction were known.

PRAIRIE-FIRES.

Their Ravages in Kansas.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Nov. 25.

Daily we are in receipt of the sickening details of the ravages of the unmerciful prairie-fires that have crept like demons over our fair young State, licking up with its tongue of flame, in almost an instant, the labored toils of years. Hundreds have lost their all, and thousands have, in an hour, lost their whole year's work. What will be done during the winter to feed the stock and support the families of these settlers, is a solemn question that is staring our people in the face. "Destructive prairie-fires" is the ominous reading that meets the eye in all our exchanges.

The Independence *Tribune* notes destructive prairie-fires on Monday and Tuesday. Of the latter it says:

"Tuesday is a day that will long be remembered by many of our people on account of the destruction of a vast amount of accumulations of the past summer, and a fearful loss of property."

A correspondent of the Lawrence *Tribune* from Anderson County says: "A destructive prairie-fire swept in from Coffey County upon the north-west corner of Anderson on Thursday, the 21st inst., doing much damage. The long-continued dry weather enabled it to move over ground where ordinarily there would have been nothing to feed it. It burned for Owen Grant a stable, harness, plows, a large pen of corn, crib of oats, four large hay-ricks, and most of the fences on his place. Mr. F. Murphy, J. Beard, and others are heavy losers. Neither hedge-rows, back-firing, nor plowed fields were a protection. It burned through the Rev. A. K. Johnson's dooryard, consuming his wood-pile, heated the weather-boarding on his house until the resin exuded, and, passing into the hay about his stables and granary, burned to within three feet of the stables before it could be stopped."

The Junction City *Union* says: "The fire broke out at or near the head of Black Hollow, on McDowell's Creek, between 9 and 10 o'clock last Sunday morning, when, as our readers will remember, a tremendous gale was prevailing. The fire ran across the divide toward Humboldt Creek, passing within half a mile of Mr. Eldridge Harris' place, and striking the valley of the creek at James L. Wingfield's. In a very short time Mr. Wingfield's fences, forty tons of Hungarian, his wheat, in fact everything of a combustible nature that he owned, except his house and stables, which were saved with difficulty, had disappeared in smoke. At this point the fire spread from Humboldt Creek to McDowell's, and followed the course of those streams, sweeping everything before it. After passing Wingfield's passing up Humboldt Creek, the fire made a clean sweep to the farm of Mrs. Hand, a widow lady. Mrs. H. lost everything except her house. E. N. Church was more fortunate, sustaining little damage except in fencing. Jesse Chase lost thirty tons of hay and considerable fencing, and twenty tons of hay belonging to Axom & Julian were also destroyed. F. J. Chase lost 450 bushels of corn, forty tons of Hungarian and millet, five tons of prairie, and all his feed of every description. His wheat, fortunately, had been threshed and put near the creek, and was saved. Joseph Cummings suffered to the extent of twenty-five tons of hay, and his neighbor, Mr. Devinney, lost twenty-six tons of hay and about 700 rails. Mr. Weston was suddenly deprived of 800 rails. The Johnson brothers all suffered more or less. Joseph Johnson lost sixty tons of hay; Henry Johnson lost twenty-five tons of hay, considerable fencing, all his corn, and part of a threshing-machine. S. V. Johnson lost a wagon and ten or twelve tons of hay. Andrew Johnson lost twenty tons of hay. William Pettijohn lost 300 bushels of corn, and about thirty-five tons of hay and five hundred posts and rails. At this point the fire approached the place of Mr. Glisner, who, with his wife and eight children, lived in a dug-out on the divide. Mr. Glisner had the wall of a stone house partially complete, and had collected some lumber for the building. Mr. Henry Johnson, by running his horse, kept ahead of the fire and warned the family of their danger (Mr. Glisner being absent from the house). Mrs. Glisner attempted to get to a piece of broken ground, but was headed off the fire, and took refuge with her children within the walls of the unfinished house we have mentioned, and so escaped. Everything the family possessed, except the clothes on their backs, was destroyed. Of the other parties living on the east side of Humboldt, we learned the names of Jeremiah Malcolm, who lost thirty tons of hay with his fences; Phillip Houts, who lost twenty tons of hay and twenty tons of fodder, and a large amount of fencing. John Houts lost heavily in fencing, and saved but one stack of hay. The fire crossed Humboldt at E. N. Church's, and did some damage to Henry Connor and William Andrews, and then the sea of flames rolled over into Morris County. The fire followed McDowell's Creek, but was not so destructive in its effects as on Humboldt. Mr. Monfort lost some 2,000 rails. Mr. Henry Carlton lost eight hogs, and in fact everything except his house. Mr. Whitehurst lost fencing, as did Mr. Hess. Mr. Martinson's stable was burned, with harness, etc. The scene is described by those who witnessed it as perfectly awful. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the air seemed filled with fire 300 feet from the ground, and the flames ran before the wind like a race-horse. Guards which had been burned around farms proved perfectly useless, the flames flowing completely over them. The cattle on the prairies, warned by instinct, took refuge in the creeks, and we have heard of no losses of stock. Sunday afternoon the fire had reached Crooked Creek, in Morris County, and was doing immense damage. How far beyond that point it spread we have no means of ascertaining. The amount of damage done cannot be estimated by the value of the property actually burned. The farmers burned out are left without anything to feed their stock, and will be forced to sell at a great sacrifice. Allen, Nemaha, Marshall, Brown, Riley, Pottawatomie, Dickinson, Davis, Wabaunsee, and Morris Counties, and clear down to the State line, have been devastated, and the charred track of the fiend has left desolation and suffering indescribable."

From the Council Grove *Democrat* we learn that the loss in that county alone will exceed $50,000. The *Democrat* narrates the following: "Mr. Lindsay, besides losing everything he possessed, was nearly burned to death. In his endeavors to quench the flames that were enveloping his granaries, stables, and other outbuildings, his well of water became exhausted. He took his team, repaired to the creek and filled his barrels with water, and started to return, only to find that he was cut off from his home by the encircling fire. He lashed his horses into a run, hoping to get through, but the animals, on coming in contract with the flames, wheeled short about, throwing him from the wagon and prostrating him on the ground. Upon recovering his feet he was enveloped in the heat and smoke and fire all around him. He managed to struggle through the flames, but his clothing was on fire and he was badly burned. He attempted to tear off his burning garments, but owing to his hands being burned raw he was unable to do so. He took out his knife and cut from his body every vestige of clothing except his boots which he wore until they began to char upon his feet. His cries brought assistance, when he was found in an exhausted condition, one boot nearly cut off from his foot, with his knife clenched in his fleshless and bleeding hand. He was taken to his home and Dr. Beach, of this city, summoned to his relief. He is dangerously burned, though the Doctor thinks he will, with proper care, survive. In the meantime, Mr. Lindsey's horses ran back to the creek and fastened the wagon between two trees. When found the wagon was on fire, the body burned in two, the running-gear in a blaze, the trace-chains too hot to handle, and the horses could not extricate themselves, nor could they be relieved by those present until they were whipped into breaking the well-nigh burnt single and double-trees. When released from the wagon the horses were badly scorched, and they may yet die.

Curiosities of Advertising.

A London coal merchant has made an addition to the curiosities of advertising which is certainly remarkable for unprincipled ingenuity. He described his merchandise in the newspapers as "Mr. Sidney Herbert's best coals, 31s." He sold an uninflammable article, composed largely of slate, and when an irate customer summoned him before a Police Magistrate, Mr. Herbert simply stated that the coals he sold for 31s, were the best he had, and that as there was no deception in a strict reading of his advertisement, his customers had no right to demand redress. The Magistrate accepted this defense and allowed the coal dealer to depart without even censuring him—an illustration of the fact that law is not always justice. For this merchant was plainly a swindler. He pretended to sell coals when he really sold slate, and his offense was just as patent as that of the wine-seller, also an Englishman, who contracted to supply a hospital with "the best port wine at sixpence a bottle;" and who, when the poisonous nature of his goods was discovered, defended himself by asserting that he did not agree to supply the best port wine, but "the best port wine at sixpence a bottle."

BURNING OF AN EAST INDIAMAN.

Excitement in Kingston Harbor.

Kingston (Nov. 10) Dispatch to the London Standard.

The vessel burned in Kingston harbor this morning was the Nangpore, of 1,521 tons, the property of Messrs. McKennon, of Liverpool, and bound for that port from Calcutta. Her cargo—of cotton, jute, saltpetre, and manilla—is said to have been worth £40,000. After entering the piers she let go two anchors, but they parted, and she drifted wildly about the harbor, colliding with a schooner from Wicklow, and two trawlers, all of which were greatly damaged. The schooner, indeed, is almost a wreck, and her master was thrown overboard and drowned. The vessel continued burning and drifting throughout the night. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was down at the scene of the disaster at an early hour this morning, also Capt. Ingram, with two engines and a large detachment of the fire-brigade. The flames on board increasing, two six-pounders from the revenue-cruiser Fanny were brought to bear upon her for the purpose of sinking her before the fire should reach the saltpetre. This expedient succeeded, and she now lies submerged in 28 feet of water.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Kingstown all day, while efforts were being made to keep the flames from spreading from the Nangpore to the other shipping in the harbor. Large crowds went from Dublin to witness the sight. It was late in the day when the shots from the cruiser sank her, which was only done after many ineffectual plans had been adopted to scuttle the vessel. The scene of her entrance into the harbor during the night is described as having been terribly exciting, as all her canvas was "drawing" and the wind nearly after her. To the surprise of the lookers-on, there appeared to be no effort made to shorten sail as she neared the harbor, going through the sea like a witch with her lee gunwale under water. It was not known by those on shore how terrible was the race which was being run for life, or how great was the peril which every moment brought nearer. Notwithstanding the heavy gale and the wide spread of canvas on her spars none of them gave way, though they whipped like fishing-rods under the heavy and surging pressure to which they were subjected. The moon, which had not long risen, clearly revealed the ship in all her weird grandeur as she rushed through the heavy sea in volumes of smoke and spray rushing over her. On opening the harbor she rounded up grandly as the smoke drifted to leeward. On she came, and still no effort appeared to be making to take in the canvas. Now a new terror presented itself. As the burning ship was rushing into the midst of the crowds of weather-bound vessels in the harbor it was evident that collision and fire were imminent. When about half a cable's length inside the east pier the burning ship let go her two anchors, and, as she rapidly wore to the strain, her canvas was taken aback and she began to draw her anchors, and drift to the southwestward. Nothing could exceed the consternation among the wind-bound vessels, as destruction seemed to be inevitable to any craft coming in the way of the drifting ship. The crew were so exhausted from being at the pumps night and day, and trying to keep the fire under, that they were unable to take in canvas when she approached the harbor. She first fouled a fine schooner, deeply laden, and after a fearful crash the ill-fated vessel gave a few heavy lurches and sank, the crew escaping by jumping into the bowsprit rigging of the Nangpore, which still continued her stern course till she came into collision with the schooner Pilot. In a few moments this also was reduced to a mastless wreck. On the Nangpore striking the Pilot, Captain Thomas Ellis, who was in his berth, ran on deck, and was

BLOWN OVERBOARD

and drowned before assistance could reach him. The anchors of the ship still dragged, and as she rose and fell in the seaway she carried away the moorings of the trawler Echo. This little vessel, when cast loose, went rapidly to leeward, and in a few moments was broken into atoms by the powerful seas, breaking on the barriers beneath the Coast-guard station to the westward of the harbor—a place where many a sad disaster to life and shipping has ere now occurred. The three collisions which the Nangpore experienced had the effect of checking her wild course, and fortunately she came up to her anchors a little to of the Royal Irish Yacht club-house. When it was known that she had saltpetre on board, and that an explosion was dreaded, the alarm became very great. At an early hour messengers were sent for the fire brigade, and to request the presence of the Lord Mayor. Within a half hour after the alarm had been given at the brigade station, Capt. Ingram, with two engines and a large detachment of his men, was on the jetty. He had no means of shipping the engines so as to bring water to bear on the burning cargo, and prevent the flames reaching the jute and saltpetre. He also found that no time was to be lost, and, having gone on board the Nangpore, he at once came to the conclusion that there was nothing to prevent a further and greater disaster but to "scuttle" the ship at once by any means that could be procured. The only means within reach were the two six-pounders of the cruiser Queen Victoria, which he recommended to be shotted and fired at the Nangpore so as to hit her "between wind and water." His suggestion was acted on with the result as already stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indiana boys blow up trees with powder to shake down the nuts.

—A Georgia man advertises that he will be hung in any man's place for $15,000.

—Sherburne, Vt., has neither a doctor, a lawyer, nor a drinking saloon. So they have to get it at the apothecary's.

—An Anti-Knife Association has been formed in Italy for the purpose of discouraging people from carrying concealed weapons about them.

—A bear caught in a trap at Eden, Vt., one day last week, chewed off his imprisoned leg and walked away on the other three.

—The cultivation of almonds has been begun in California under favorable auspices.

—A Nevada Postmaster has written to Washington to know if he can rent part of the office for a faro bank.

—In the difficulties with Corea, China has decided to take part with Japan, even to the extremity of war.

—The expense of running railroads in Italy is enormous. Every ton of coal is bought in England, costing $10 (gold) per ton, and transported at an enormous cost to Italy.

—A photographer's advertisement urges persons about to travel by rail to come and sit for their portraits, which may be highly valued by their families "in a certain event which shall be nameless."

—The Vienna Exhibition was closed without any ceremony, but in the presence of 100,000 people, who came to have a last look. The fog-horn sounded; the military band played the Austrian Hymn; the crowd cheered—and all was over.

—An action was brought in the court at Keene, N. H., the other day, against a dentist for pulling the wrong teeth, and resulted in a verdict of $21, which was considerable of a shrinkage from the $5,000 sued for.

—When a Missouri Coroner wants a little ready money, all he has to do is to drive his jury out to the nearest grove of stout-limbed trees, and cut down one of the suspected horse-thieves.

—Boston last year paid $4,000 for soup for the poor, and $41,000 for refreshments for the City Government. At least this is what Mrs. Livermore says, and she wishes people not to forget it.

—A couple of ingenious boys at St. Cloud, Minn., lately amused themselves by filling a school-mate's mouth with snow, and tying a handkerchief round his jaws to keep them shut, and the Coroner's jury could scarcely agree whether to call it choking or drowning.

—Be careful how you excite the wrath of 12-year-old boys in these belligerent times. They carry pistols, and are not to be trifled with. At Johnstown, Pa., lately, one of these dangerous fellows shot a servant girl for accusing him of "smouching a pie."

—A story comes from India equaling in horror the most fearful fable of Grecian mythology. A woman at Ghazepoor, having cut her infant step-son in pieces, roasted the remains, and served them for her husband's supper. He discovered a finger in the dish, and delivered his wife to the custody of the police.

—A member of the Samourai (Japan) aristocracy has published a manifest, in which he says that every man ought to earn his living and pay by something for the support of his family, and suggests a scheme for abolishing the prevailing custom of treating the disinherited aristocracy as pensioners. To give them employment the writer proposes the establishment of a grand printing company.

—Treasury officials find fault with the artistic appearance of the new trade dollar. The female figure upon it may be a type of the women of the period as to physical proportions, but is not noted for a symmetrical development. The shoulders are as narrow as those of a child, and the figure, seated upon a bale of cotton, is very much like a rail. The First Comptroller, who is a naughty man, says "The bale of cotton is in the wrong place."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE COURTS.

Clearing Away the Decks for the New Terms.

Philip A. Jameson Seeks to Recover His Liberty by Habeas Corpus.

Mechanic's Lien Suit---Bankruptcy Items ---Notes from all the Courts.

Business in the courts was very dull yesterday. About forty-five cases were commenced, but many of them were appeals from Justices' Courts, and few of the others of any amounts. The Superior Court has just closed the October term, which left Judge Gary nothing to do but hear motions, and Judge Tree is closing up his business, preparatory to taking the December term of the Criminal Court, which commences next week. In the Howell case, Mr. Glover made the opening argument for the plaintiff, and was followed by Mr. Smith for the defense, leaving Mr. Dexter and Mr. Storrs yet to speak.

To-day, however, bids fair to be very busy. In the United States Courts Judge Drummond is ready to deliver half-a-dozen decisions if he can get the lawyers in the cases, and Judge Blodgett will probably conclude the hearing of the bankruptcy question of the Manufacturers' National Bank. In the State Courts the argument for an injunction in the case of the corporations against the County Clerk commenced Wednesday is set for hearing, and the tax appeal matters before Judge Williams will come up if any answer can be received from Ottawa, as to the unreported decision lately rendered as to the power to take an appeal when a case has been dismissed by a party himself. In the Criminal Court, Judge Farwell will close the term by sentencing the prisoners. So that the Sunday readers of THE TRIBUNE can probably have any amount of legal arguments to digest for their Sunday reading.

HABEAS CORPUS WANTED.

Philip A. Jameson filed his petition in the Superior Court for a habeas corpus. He alleges that he was arrested on a charge of forgery, bailed, but afterward his bail surrendered him, and he was committed to jail. The charge against him was of an alleged attempt to pass himself off as a member of the firm of G. A. Melgard & Co., and thereby obtain goods from Hall & Pratt, to the amount of $371, giving therefor four promissory notes. It was also alleged, by the prosecution before the Justice that, Jameson signed the notes "G. A. Melgard & Co.," in the presence of the firm of Hall & Pratt, telling them he was the "Co.," when there is no such firm, and that G. A. Melgard never authorized Jameson to use his name, and hence that he signed the name of a fictitious firm, falsely representing himself to be one of said pretended firm.

Jameson alleges that that evidence was and is false; that there is actually such a firm, and he is a member thereof, and had a right to sign the firm name. He, however, did not adduce any testimony in the case before the Justice, relying on the advice of his counsel that the prosecution had not proved their case, and that the signing the name of a fictitious firm was not forgery. Petitioner also urges that the examination was only before one Justice, and by him he was bound over to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court, all which was, he alleges, contrary to law. Judge Gary ordered a writ of habeas corpus to be issued in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and the case will probably come up this morning.

BILL TO ENJOIN A SALE.

Catherine Tracey filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against Marietta C. Pearsons to prohibit her from selling Lots 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Block 3, of A. J. Brown's Addition to Chicago, under a mortgage held by said defendant, on the ground that the mortgage is fraudulent, and null and void. Complainant states that she bought the property on the representation that it was free from incumbrance. She asks for an injunction and a decree removing the cloud from the title. The injunction was granted under a bond for $500.

MECHANICS' LIEN AGAINST THE TREMONT HOUSE.

The Gowen Marble Company filed a petition against James Couch, Caroline E. Couch, William H. Wood, Wilmer S. Shepherd; Ira Couch, Caroline E. Johnson, George B. Johnson, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, to have a mechanics' lien on the Tremont House for the amount of $1,752.60, being a balance due for furnishing the marble work for that hotel.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The order of dismissal, in the case of Henry Kranel was made absolute.

Jasper W. Lyons filed a petition in bankruptcy against Terence Maguire, alleging that there is due him the sum of $312.75 on a promissory note, and charging that Maguire has allowed judgment to be entered up against him by confession. A provisional warrant and rule to show cause were issued, returnable Dec. 9, 1873.

The order of dismissal in the case of Charles C. Griffin et al. was made absolute.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Hanlon, the receipts of the heirs were filed, the administrator discharged, and the estate declared settled.

The will of Nancy Shook was proved, and letters testamentary granted to James A. Clark, under a bond of $5,000.

The will of James McNamara was also proved, and Catharine McNamara declared executrix, on filing a bond for $7,150.

Special-assessment rolls Nos. 244, 249, and 286, for the City of Chicago, were ordered to be confirmed, and also so much of roll No. 287 as had not been objected to.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Michael W. Robinson commenced an action against Louis Ramp for $1,000.

John Corbett brought suit in assumpsit against William M. Underwood for $15,000.

Thomas H. Brown and Aaron L. Brown instituted proceedings against L. Schoenfeld, to recover $2,500.

An action in assumpsit was begun by William Leichmann against Samuel Friedman and Charles Bachrach for $8,000.

John Wakely filed an affidavit for replevin against J. M. Bradley, to recover possession of a quantity of household furniture, said to be worth $2,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Theodore M. Davis, as Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of New York, commenced an action against Harvey W. Brown and James G. Brown, claiming $10,000.

Judge Hopkins will take up the Criminal calendar for the District Court next Tuesday, after which he will call the printed calendar in the same Court.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Frank Amman and Martha Eisendeath brought an action against James Denin and J. D. Campbell to recover $1,000.

William D. Dillard filed a precipe in assumpsit against A. Rawson.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Farwell was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the case of Gilbert Manteno, charged with assault with intent to rob. This is the fourth trial of the case.

PERSONAL.

Christopher M. Brazee was, on motion of F. C. Ingalls, admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts.

ONE OF CAPT. FRY'S VICTIMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your narrative of the antecedents of Capt. Fry, including his inhuman butchery of our men of the Mound City as they were struggling with the waters of White River, after having been scalded by the explosion of the steamer of their boat, revives an experience of not a few Chicago people. Young Scoville, a brother of the Superintendent of the Illinois Central Car Shops, a member of my household, enlisting with his pastor, the Rev. J. H. Dill, was one of those who lost his life in that encounter with heathen barbarity. He was a brave, noble young man. The brother went down to search for the remains, but the utmost diligence failed to recover them. As Capt. Fry measured to others, it has been measured to him. At the risk of compromising the nation's honor, under its flag as a cover, he went forth as a filibuster to interfere in another country's domestic broils, and he reaped the consequence.

If your conjecture is correct, that the leaders of the Republican party are planning for a war with Spain in order to confirm its lease of power, they will find that they have hit upon a mistaken course. Many old-time Republicans, who find a good deal of fault with your course in regard to that party, will be ready to show that they consider principle and a true national honor far above the claims of any party.

J. E. ROY.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE AT EVANSTON.

Letter from One of the "High-Spirited" Young Ladies of the Northwestern University.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That self-appointed guardian of public interests, the Press, has entered upon a new campaign. Don Quixote charging upon the windmill is its only parellel. The victory aimed at is the righting of the imaginary wrongs of the young ladies in the University at Evanston. Would that the actual wrongs of women might be espoused with equal zeal! Whether its own usual discrimination is alone responsible for this attact upon an Institution which takes the lead of all others of its kind in the liberality of its views on the subject of co-education, or whether this discrimination has been assisted by disaffected members of our own rank, does not appear.

The statement of the case as made by several Chicago papers is unjust, prejudicial, and exaggerated. First, it entirely misinterprets the spirit of the "self report" which some self-sacrificing reporter was at such pains to procure. For example, especial stress is laid on Question No. 9, which reads as follows:

Have you walked with any gentlemen, accepted company to or from any place, or been at any time in the society of gentlemen, except at a school-exercise, without permission?

An indignant protest is made to "high spirited" young ladies being subjected to the mortifications involved in obedience to this rule. This might have been reserved for an occasion when it was more needed, had its author been present when the Dean of the College explained the rules. She distinctly said that this rule did not require a young lady to refuse to walk with a gentleman whom she chanced to meet. She should treat him as any other schoolmate, and turn out of her way neither to meet nor to avoid him. Surely, no young lady who has any self-respect could act differently. When she so far loses her dignity as to turn one hair's breadth out of her way, to seek the company of any gentlemen, she ceases to be "a young lady of spirit."

The great principal at stake, however, is that the same treatment should be extended to both sexes alike. It is said "public opinion demands that equal restrictions shall be laid upon all." If "public opinion" has made this grand leap in the past few weeks, no one will be more happy to learn the fact and avail themselves of it than those in control of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University. From time immemorial "public opinion" has decreed that College boys should be bound by no rule, and has pronounced it most fitting that they should be the scourge of the town in which they are gathered. The most proper way in which they could employ their time, next to fagging members of the lower classes, was considered to be in removing gates from their hinges, tearing up sidewalks, and making night hideous in any way their fertile brains could devise. On the other hand, College girls should be shut securely within high fences during the week, and only come forth on Sundays attended by a retinue of teachers. They must never be seen at post-office or depot, and their infrequent appearances on the street must be marked by the greatest decorum.

Against just such absurd and unjust ideas the Woman's College of Evanston early raised its standard, but the enemy was too strong to be overcome by a blast of trumpets. The odds were fearfully against her, and time and strategy alone could win success. She began by cutting down the rules to a few as "public opinion" would tolerate. These were about twelve in number, and appear insignificant when compared with those of Oberlin, the great champion of co-education, whose rules number fifty or more, and include such items as speaking above a whisper in the halls, and saying so much as "Good morning" to a gentleman on the stairs. After this, in the second term of the first year, the "Roll of Honor" and "Self-Governed" system was instituted. Under this *regime* any young lady, who had proved herself such by one month of correct deportment, became a member of the "Roll of Honor," where she enjoyed certain privileges and was released from certain regulations. If she retained her position upon the "Roll of Honor" one term, she became in fact as in name Self-Governed. *No reporting was done.* The present system has been forced upon us by the "public opinion of Evanston" in view of the young ladies being so scattered over the town. When the "Self-Governed" system was adopted "public opinion" declared it "utterly impossible," and its failure was confidently awaited, until by complete success, it forced the acknowledgement of its merit. But if this experiment was regarded with unfriendly eyes, the attendance of the young ladies, unaccompanied by teachers, upon the college literary societies, was considered a piece of the wildest folly, and even now it is a question whether we shall be able to keep our position in them, against the tide of "public opinion," which would sweep us from our footing. If we succeed in doing so, the credit will be due to the "tyrannical government" which first secured its admission.

At the beginning of the year, "public opinion" said: "The self-governed" system will not work under the present circumstances. It did very well when the girls were in the college, under the eye of teachers, but scattered as they are now it will never do to trust them with such privileges, and so for the time "public opinion" had its way, but when it became certain that the new college would not be completed for another term, and observance of rules, with no hope of release, became tiresome, the Dean of the Woman's College took matters once more into her own hands, and the "Roll of Honor" and "Self-Governed List" were reorganized.

But the "most unkindest cut of all" is the attack of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She, misled by the erroneous statement of the case, has planted her guns and sighted her howitzers to demolish one of the most effectual allies of the cause to which she has devoted her life. In several of her positions she has simply arrayed herself against a "man of straw." For instance, she says: "Why four should be the prescribed number for a walk, or talk, at Evanston, while in the outside world two are considered far more desirable, it is hard to conjecture."

Four is the prescribed number at Evanston only in going to and from any place in the evening (particularly the literary societies), and is simply a matter of safety. In attending concerts, lectures or other public entertainments, the company of gentlemen is permitted, but if no gentleman offers his services, and the young lady still desires to attend, what would Mrs. Stanton have her do? Nothing could show a greater lack of independence than to stay at home, while the privilege (?) of going alone is one which experience has proved to be unsafe, even in classic Evanston.

In regard to "being quiet at all times," the memoranda of regulations quotes simply the beautiful text "Study to be quiet"—which is all the question is intended to involve.

If Mrs. Stanton admires laughing, whispering, and flirtation during religious exercises, we suppose she has a right to say so, though we are very sorry that she can. This is her language: "If sermons are dull, prayers long, and chapel unventilated, young people will fidget and whisper, and, unless they have pure air to breath, eloquent prayers, and thrilling sermons, they have a right to dodge the whole ceremony, or by side issues to make it as short as possible."

However, until "public opinion" in our University changes materially, no student who respects herself will engage in these diversions, even though prayers lack "eloquence," and sermons are not thrilling.

The Woman's College is doing its utmost to place the daughters of the Northwestern on an equality with their brothers. It is placed at present in a position of peculiar difficulty, in the midst of which it is suddenly attacked on all sides by those who rush into the strife shouting its own battlecry, and claiming the prerogatives for which it has been fighting the past two years. It is not the first time that in the din of battle, friends have mistaken one another for foes, but the blunder in this case seems due to unpardonable carelessness.

ISABELLA B. WEBB.

(One of "the young ladies.")

EVANSTON, Nov. 28, 1873.

What Prof. Snell Thanked God For.

The following story is told of Prof. Snell, who has been Professor of Mathematics at Amherst for many years, and who, before the war, had, it is said, only the small salary of $800 a year. After the war wealth began to roll in upon Amherst College. This man gave $50,000, that man another $50,000, and so on until the coffers were filled to overflowing. Then the College Trustees concluded to raise the salaries of the Professors, and from $800 they put it to $2,500 per annum. Snell was sitting in his study when his wife came in to announce the good news. He was poring over a well-thumbed mathematical treatise. "Ebenezer!" said she, "what do you think? They've done it!" "Done it?" said he, "done what? who?" "Why, the Trustees! They've raised your salary to $2,500 a year!" Snell's face became radiant. "Thank God, Elmira!" said he, "now we can have a codfish!"

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Last Meeting of the Old Board of Commissioners.

Bonds of the New County Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools Presented and Accepted.

Complimentary Resolution to the Retiring President---His Remarks in Reply.

The last meeting of the old Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Miller in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Galloway, Singer, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Russell, Roelle, Pahlman, Lonergan, Herting, Jones, and Clough.

The Committee on Judiciary reported on the matter of fees in the office of the County Clerk, recommending that it be referred to a committee of the new Board for further investigation. The report was tabled.

Commissioner Galloway was called to the chair.

The Committee on Finance submitted the bond of the recently elected County Treasurer and Collector, H. B. Miller, which is a guarantee for $3,000,000, and is signed by the following persons: H. B. Miller, A. C. Hesing, C. B. Farwell, W. F. Coolbaugh, J. V. Farwell, Asa Dow, Howard Priestley, B. P. Hutchinson, Daniel Thompson, Sidney A. Kent, Augustus S. Burt, Albert E. Kent, Albert A. Munger, H. G. Powers, John H. Dwight, N. E. Platt, James W. Odell, Henry T. Botsford, Colvin I. Wheeler, Abraham Poole, James F. Gillett. The bond of the Collector represented the sum of $2,000,000, and was signed by the same parties.

The bonds were indorsed by the Committee and approved by the Board.

The Committee on Education submitted the bond of George D. Plant, County Superintendent of Schools, amounting to $236,000, and recommended its approval, which was concurred in. The signers are George D. Plant, Edwin Walker, John H. Gidens, Isaac A. Fisk, and Henry Greenebaum.

Several Committees to whom were referred sundry small bills reported, recommending their payment. Concurred in.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims submitted a report on per diem, committee time, &c., of Commissioners for the quarter ending Nov. 30, 1873, which was concurred in.

Commissioner Galloway offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due to our retiring President, the Hon. H. B. Miller, for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position as our presiding officer during the last year, and that our best wishes follow him in the new position to which he has been elected.

The motion was adopted, and Commissioner Miller made the following response:

GENTLEMEN: The time for which I have been elected a member of this Board being about to expire, I take this occasion to present to you my sincere thanks for the courtesy you have extended to me through my term. I have endeavored to preside fairly and impartially, but it is human to err. If I have committed such errors, I humbly apologize. I deem it no more than just at this time to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which you have attended to the duties of your office. During the whole of the year there has been but one meeting at which a quorum failed to appear, and as a general rule, the members were almost all present. Every contract, whether for supplies or for construction, has in all cases been given to the lowest bidder, and all contracts let in the open Board, and the supplies were always equal to the samples exhibited at the time, and all buildings constructed in the most substantial manner. All work of construction was let at least 20 per cent below the architect's estimates, and but one item, and that a small one, has been allowed for extra work. While the expenses of the county in the Poor Department have been somewhat increased over last year, from causes so apparent that it is unnecessary to enumerate them here; still the amounts so expended, notwithstanding the large increase of population, are far below the last year of the old regimen. On you, gentlemen, will devolve the duties of the coming year, and if you are as attentive as you have been in the past, scrutinize the bills as closely as you have while I have been a member, there can be no just cause of complaint, or regret that the affairs of the county are managed by a Board. [Applause.]

The Board then adjourned.

A BROTHERHOOD OF ROBBERS.

Their Field of Operations the Villages on the Line of the Michigan Central Railroad--Arrest of Two of the Gang.

Grass Lake, Mich. (Nov 26), Dispatch to the Detroit Free Press.

This village is considerably excited to-day over the arrest of two young burglars, who tell a strange story about a regular gang of robbers organized along the line of the Michigan Central Road. During the past year a large number of dwelling houses and stores in Grass Lake have been robbed without any clew being found to the perpetrators. The last cases are those of Clark's jewelry store and Kellogg's hardware store, about four weeks ago. A young man named St. John had suspicion of the guilty parties, and by trading some articles with two boys, George Winnie, aged 17, and Charles Gillett, aged 15, received in exchange some of the stolen goods. He then accused them of the burglaries, and Winnie confessed that he was a member of an organized band of burglars, some residing in nearly every village on the line of the railroad between Detroit and Chicago. He says that something over a year ago he accidentally discovered two men breaking into a house in this village, and that they threatened to shoot him if he did not assist them in the job. Actuated by terror, he did, and was induced to break into other houses and stores with them afterwards; that on the 4th of July last he went with one of them to Woodville, Jackson County, and was from there driven in a close carriage about four miles, as he judged the distance, when he was taken to a house and initiated with certain forms and rites into a brotherhood of robbers, with regular grips and passwords. There were about fifteen men present. They told him there were sixty-five members of the gang altogether, and they had three rendezvous between Detroit and Chicago, of which that was one. Their plan was to bring all plunder to that place, when it was exchanged and peddled through different parts of the State; that he had been engaged in several burglaries in this village since that, in company with some of the gang, and in company with Gillett, who had never joined the gang, but was a special partner of Winnie, unbeknown to the rest of the gang. He proposed that St. John join the gang, and, on his assenting, told him where they had some plunder buried under a stump in the woods, and the boys and he went Monday night and got it, which was identified as the property of Clark. They told him they had $500 worth secreted in another place, but would not inform him where. St. John informed Officer Allen this morning, who promptly arrested the youths, and took them to Jackson this afternoon. They told the same story to him. They will be examined Friday. In the meantime an investigation will be made as to the truthfulness of the boys' story about the gang.

—A Tama County (Iowa) girl, of 19 summers, has, with her own hand, during the past season, raised 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 head of cabbage, 100 bushels of onions, and calculates on netting $500.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FOR

ONE MONTH!

Beginning Dec. 1, our Prices on Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plate, will be MUCH LOWER than the same quality of goods can be purchased for anywhere else in Chicago.

R. J. MORSE & CO.,

LAKE AND CLARK-STS.

WEATHER STRIPS.

WEATHER STRIPS.

I employ only the best mechanics to apply the best strip made. Guarantee satisfaction.

J. S. BAST,
General Carpenters' Jobbing Shop,
Chestnut-st., west of North Clark.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Grand Opera in English.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

JENNIE VAN ZANDT, ZELDA SEGUIN,
JOSEPH MAAS, THEODORE HABELMANN,
WILFORD MORGAN, WILLIAM CARLTON,
HENRY PEAKES, G. F. HALL,
EDW. SEGUIN, W. H. TILLA,
ANNIE STARBIRD.

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

Monday—Lucia di Lammermoor—KELLOGG. Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carlton, G. F. Hall, Annie Starbird, etc.

Tuesday—Martha—KELLOGG. Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edw. Seguin, Mr. Bartleman, and Mrs. Seguin.

Wednesday—Rigoletto (The Fool's Revenge). Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Joseph Maas, Henry Peakes, G. F. Hall, etc.

Thursday—Faust—KELLOGG. Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Habelmann, Carlton, Peakes, etc.

Friday—Maritana.

Saturday Evening—Fra Diavolo.

Grand Matinee on Saturday—KELLOGG.

Sale of seats commences Thursday, Nov. 27, at 9 a. m., at Bauer & Co.'s, under Palmer House. Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2.00, according to location.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.

REV. T. K. BEECHER

Will lecture in the Union Park Congregational Church

Thursday, Dec. 4,

"THE LEADERS AND THE LED."

Reserved Seats 50 cents. For sale at W. G. Holmes' Book Store, opposite McVicker's, and at Horton's Library on and after Monday, Dec. 1. N. B. Admission tickets only sold at the door. Persons wishing to secure seats can do so without extra charge at either book store.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, DEC. 1, EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE,

LOTTA,

In her great Specialty of

LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING NOVELTIES. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin & Wilson, Billy Rice, Master George Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, in new and pleasing specialties. The whole to conclude with the Operatical Extravaganza, entitled

ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.

Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST APPEARANCE FOR THREE WEEKS OF THE REGULAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.

This Saturday Afternoon and Night, Miss SUSAN DENIN'S great Play,

Hunted Down;

Or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

Monday, Dec. 22—George Fawcet Rowe's great New York success, THE GENEVA CROSS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY,

Saturday, Nov. 29, by the

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE

MATINEE—Opens at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock. Usual prices, standard, and without advance. EVENING—Open at 7, begins at 8 o'clock. Last times of the Sylvan Burlesque,

ROBIN HOOD.

Monday Evening—SINBAD THE SAILOR. Secure your seats in advance.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

Tickets for the only Grand Concert by the

CAMILLA URSO

CONCERT TROUPE,

For sale this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and Box Office. Prices, $1.00 and $1.25.

Carpenter & Sheldon.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

FAT CONTRIBUTOR'S

HUMOROUS LECTURE,

"INJUN MEAL,"

Saturday Evening, Nov. 29, 1873.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This afternoon 2½, evening 8 o'clock,

HARRY LINDEN

In his great Specialty of "WOOL," in the "HIDDEN HAND." Monday, WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from ... and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain..........Nov. 15 | Egypt..........Dec. 6
Italy..........Nov. 22 | Greece..........Dec. 13
France..........Nov. 29 | Spain..........Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, by WILLIAM McALISTER, General Western Agent.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

VULCANIZED

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila. Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. THOMAS H. GARRETT.

BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry,
919 and 921 Chant-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market.
Established in 1836.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

MUSICAL.

Ditson & Co.'s Celebrated

HOME MUSICAL LIBRARY.

UNEXCELLED COLLECTIONS OF BOUND MUSIC.

VOCAL.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG.
WREATH OF GEMS.
OPERATIC PEARLS.
SILVER CHORD.
SHOWER OF PEARLS. Duets.
MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental.

INSTRUMENTAL.

FOR PIANOFORTE OR REED ORGAN.

GEMS OF STRAUSS.
ORGAN AT HOME.
PIANIST'S ALBUM.
PIANOFORTE GEMS.
HOME CIRCLE. Vols. I. and II.

Price of each Book, in Cloth, $3.00; in Boards, $2.50; Fine Gilt, $4.00. The above splendid books are perfect treasure-houses of the best and most popular music, being selected as the "cream" from an immense stock. 200 to 250 pages, full sheet music size, in each book. Buy these books for presents! In each book you get $25 worth of music. In the whole library, costing, according to binding, $35, $42, or $56, you will get Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars' worth!

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING

OF DECEMBER 18, 1873.

$1,200,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.

Only 16,000 Tickets—*One Prize to every Seven Tickets.*

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	25,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of 10,000	40,000
12 of 5,000	60,000
473 of 500	236,500
1,603 other Prizes, amounting to	163,500

Orders filled and information furnished. Circulars free. Send for one.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall-st., New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Extraordinary Drawing of Dec. 18, 1873.

Only 16,000 Tickets—*One Prize to Every 7 Tickets.*

2,097 Prizes, amounting to	$1,200,000
1 Prize of	500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 Prizes each of	25,000
4 Prizes each of	10,000
10 Prizes each of	5,000
473 Prizes each of	500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and Prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty-st., New York.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note, made by Elisha C. Sprague to the order of Le Baron B. Colt, said note being for the amount of $2,000, dated May 12, 1873, and due six months thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and whereas there was deposited the following collateral security for the payment of said note: Six notes made by Emily R. Jewell, two of said notes being for $225 each, dated April 22, 1872, due in one and two years, respectively, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, the four other of said notes dated Nov. 11, 1872, one for $1,500, due four years from the date thereof, one for $500, due five years from the date thereof, one for $500, due five years from the date thereof, and all of said four notes bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, all of said Jewell notes secured by two trust-deeds of the said Emily R. Jewell, dated April 22, 1872, and Nov. 11, 1872, respectively, upon the following described property: Lot numbered 7, in Block numbered 7, in Cushman's Subdivision of Block numbered 4, in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, being in Chicago, Ill., and known as No. 369 Dayton-st.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Palmer & Colt, No 94 Washington-st., Room 17, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1873, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the collateral security above mentioned.

LE BARON B. COLT,
Legal Holder of Said Note.
PALMER & COLT,
Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Antoony Lavalle is no longer in our employ, and all persons are forbidden to pay him any money or to have any dealings with him whatever for our account.

C. F. SWIFT & CO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HAMLIN, HALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. W. Hale, C. B. Hubbell, and E. B. Smith having sold their entire interests in the above firm to F. N. Hamlin and John H. Davey, who assume all liabilities of the late firm, and will collect all outstanding accounts.

F. N. HAMLIN,
R. W. HALE,
C. B. HUBBELL,
E. B. SMITH.

Chicago, Nov. 25, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,

MECHANIC,

MANUFACTURER,

MERCHANT,

BANKER,

PROFESSIONAL MAN,

AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subcribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:10 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8.55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:43 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:46 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Sa. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THANKS TO THE TIMELY DISCOVERY OF MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, the hearts of many parents have been made glad by witnessing the beneficial effects which this remedy never fails to produce during the critical period of teething.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 29, 1873.

A proposition that the New York Chamber of Commerce memorialize the Government to resume specie payments was voted down at a meeting of that body yesterday.

The two negro murderers, John Feefee and George Williams, sentenced to be hanged in Perry County, in this State, yesterday, have been respited till Jan. 9, by Gov. Beveridge. Milton Malone, who was to have been hanged at Savannah, Georgia, saved himself from that death by committing suicide with opium.

The Government has been defeated in the Credit-Mobilier suits brought at Hartford. The question of jurisdiction is decided in its favor, but the Court sustains the demurrer made to the bill presented by the Government. The ground on which the demurrer is sustained is that there was no trust in behalf of the Government which has been disregarded, and that the damage it has suffered is too remote to afford ground for action at law. An appeal to the Supreme Court is projected.

The three chief officers of the ship Sunrise, sailing between New York and San Francisco, have received prompt and severe punishment for their inhuman treatment of their crew. The details of the "discipline" which they enforced against the men have already been published in our columns, and comprise a story of almost incredible cruelty. The Captain is sentenced to four months' and the Second Mate to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail, and the First Mate, a monster of inhumanity, to four years in the Penitentiary.

Ingersoll, the chair-making member of the Tammany Ring, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor; and Farrington, who helped him in his forgeries, to eighteen months' imprisonment. The success of the prosecution of Tweed, Ingersoll, and Farrington makes the ultimate fall of Norton, Genet, Fields, Coman, and the other swindlers less a matter of speculation than they, doubtless, would like to have it. Tweed is still in comfortable quarters at the Tombs, receiving and entertaining his family and friends, despite Attorney-General Barlow's remonstrance to Sheriff Brennan, who ought by law to have removed him immediately to Blackwell's Island.

There was a Cabinet meeting at Washington yesterday, concerning the Virginius case, but, as usual, nothing has transpired of its proceedings. Gen. Sherman, in addressing the veterans of 1812, spoke in high terms of the efficiency of the army and navy, but did not express any opinion as to the probability or advisability of war. The army he thought far too small, but it could be filled, as by the blast of a trumpet, with a large force of men who had been trained in war by their recent military experience. An absurd story has found its way into the papers, that the Government were negotiating for the purchase of the Pacific Mail steamships, but it has been denied by the officers of the Company. There seems to be no relaxation in the warlike preparations of the Government. For instance, orders were received yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to have rations for 10,000 men got ready to be shipped at a moment's notice.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case has passed into a stage which recalls the days of Jim Fisk and the Erie injunctions. Mr. Hinckley, of Chicago, one of the Receivers appointed by Judge Tipton to protect the stockholders' interests, attempted yesterday to take possession of the Company's offices and business in order to checkmate the move to deliver the road over to Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Central. He was met by the agent of the latter and the attorneys of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, who disputed with him the control of the road. Pending this, he was served with an injunction from Judge Treat, of the United States Court, who forbade him to take the possession to which he was authorized by the order of Judge Tipton. Mr. Hinckley and his attorney thereupon returned to Judge Tipton, who forthwith ordered the arrest of the President and Superintendent and two of the Directors of the road and its attorneys for contempt of court. Here the case rested for the day.

The Chicago produce markets were generally excited yesterday, with a large aggregate of speculative transactions, at considerably enhanced prices. Mess pork was active, and 30@70c per brl higher, closing at $13.00 cash, and $13.60@13.65 seller January. Lard was active, and ¼c per lb higher, closing at 7⅝@7¾c cash, and 8c seller January. Green hams were quiet and firmer at 7½@8c per lb. Boxed meats were stronger, at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs, and 6¾c for short clear. Dressed hogs were quiet and firmer, at $4.75 per 100 lbs. Highwines were active and ½c lower, closing at 89c per gallon. Flour was quiet and 12½@25c per brl higher on shipping grades. Wheat was active and 2@4c higher, closing at $1.09 cash, and $1.09¾ seller December. Corn was active and 2¾@3c higher, closing easier at 47c cash, and 47¾c seller December. Oats were more active, and 1½c higher, closing at 35½c cash, and 35⅝c seller January. Rye was 3c higher, closing at 70c. Barley was 2@3c higher, closing at $1.36 for No. 2, and 96@97c for No. 3. Hogs were active throughout, closing firm at 15@20c advance, or at $4.00@4.35. The cattle and sheep markets were without quotable change.

A Louisville theatrical manager has cut off a certain journal from the free list on account of an article which he did not like. While the manager had a perfect right to do this, the manner of doing it seems to indicate a belief that free admission to his theatre, accorded to a journal, is a sort of bribe, with which to conciliate the good offices of the press, and that, when a newspaper grows refractory, its punishment will be a revocation of the privilege. This is another instance of the necessity for abolishing the dead-head business so far as the relations of newspapers with other institutions of a public character are concerned. It is not likely that there are many managers who regard their free list as a protection from unfavorable criticism, and it is certain that no newspaper of any consequence looks upon it in this light, while the dead-head system is more of an annoyance than a benefit to first-class journals. If the theatres would imitate the Western railroads and abolish the dead-head system altogether, they could not do the newspaper press a greater favor.

THE LAW APPLICABLE TO THE VIRGINIUS.

The Virginius affair has so shocked our feelings of humanity, and so roused our indignation as a people, that there is some danger of its running away with our judgment, and even of its involving us in a war which cannot but be a misfortune, since war is always a misfortune. The best thing we can do, however, is to look calmly at the facts before we begin to think of war. Have we a *casus belli?* It all depends on the facts of the case, and, if we do not know them all, perhaps we know enough to enable us to decide the question. Perhaps the facts not yet known, or still disputed, are entirely irrelevant to the question whether our rights have been disregarded. At the time of the capture of the Virginius, the United States was at peace with Spain; as much at peace with Spain as with England or Russia. And the Virginius, if fitted out to engage in hostilities against Spain, was precisely in the same condition as if it had sailed to fire St. Petersburg or London, and murder a St. Petersburg or London garrison. Such was and must be its status before the world,—for we have not acknowledged Cuban independence, nor do we consider the Cuban insurgents as possessed of belligerent rights. Not considering them engaged in lawful warfare, we must, therefore, consider them as engaged in rebellion—treason. This we must not fail to bear in mind in discussing the question, and yet this has uniformly been lost sight of in the argument; and principles of international law bearing on the subject as a consequence as much ignored as if they had no existence.

Not having granted the revolted Cubans belligerent rights, our relation to Spain is not that of a *neutral* but of a *friendly* power, and Spain is to us not a country engaged in war so much as a *country struggling for existence.* This distinction may seem rather refined, but, if we mistake not, important conclusions flow from it. Writers on international law devote considerable space to the rights of nations to self-preservation and the principles governing that right. Now grant, as we must, that in Spain, as in all other nations, this right is inherent. It is a well-settled principle of international law that the doctrine of territorial inviolability is modified by that of self-preservation; that this latter is the first law of nations as well as of individuals, prior and permanent to the former. (See Phillimore, International Law, Vol. 1, p. 227.) To maintain this right a nation is warranted to cross the borders of her neighbor's territory when rebels shelter themselves there, and disperse or capture them, or do whatever else the exigencies of the case may require. Vattel maintains the same doctrine.

In the Canadian Rebellion of 1838, the insurgents found shelter on the American frontier, and American citizens joined their ranks. The steamer Caroline was employed in the transport of munitions of war, but when not so employed was moored off the American shore. A British Captain and crew boarded the vessel, cut her adrift, and sent her down over the Falls of Niagara. Our Government complained to Great Britain. Great Britain pleaded self-preservation, and Phillimore, commenting on the case, remarks that, if the version of the facts be correct, the plea was a complete vindication. Here there was no condemnation, no preliminary investigation; nor on principles of international law was it necessary there should be. The question of shooting the prisoners being left out of consideration,—and we need not consider that here,—this seems to have been a case of more flagrant assumption of power on the part of England than that of the Virginius on the part of Spain.

In 1826, the mustering and equipment of Portuguese rebels on the Spanish frontier, unchecked by the Spanish authorities, at a time when England and Portugal were allies, was considered a good ground of interference by England, and she accordingly sent troops to Portugal. It is laid down by eminent jurists that, where a nation has afforded a refuge—as it certainly has a right to do—to the leaders of a rebellion, she is bound to take all possible care that no hostile expedition is concerted within her territory. An eminent writer says that if the expedition of the late Emperor of the French, in 1842, against the then existing monarchy of France, had taken place with the sanction or connivance of the British Government, England would have been guilty of a gross violation of international law.

From all of the above it seems to be the law of nations that a nation's territory—and the deck of the Virginius was, for all practical purposes, such territory—is not, under all circumstances, inviolable, and that, especially in cases of rebellion, it is, in the exercise of the higher right of self-preservation, lawful to enter on the territory of a friendly power, and thither pursue rebellious subjects or those co-operating with them for warlike purposes. The cases of the Trent and of the Virginius are by no means parallel. The Trent was not a vessel of war. It was not bringing enemies to our shore. It was not coming to our shores at all. The mission of Mason and Slidell was very different from that of the crew of the Virginius.

It cannot be claimed that the search of the Virginius was a breach of international law. The right of visit may be exercised in times of peace even. The right of search is more restricted; but it is granted that a belligerent has the right always. Much more must a nation engaged in suppressing a rebellion have it, on the ground of self-preservation, if on no other. Such nation has, we take it, all the rights of belligerents, *plus* some which the mere belligerent has not. Again, a flag has long since ceased to be a certain mark of the nationality of a ship, for it may fly colors fraudulently. And the right of search existed on the high seas no less than in the waters of Spain itself, and as to every ship met with on the ocean. Strictly speaking, the international law of capture cannot be applied to the Virginius; that law is not applicable in cases of rebellion, or of expeditions from one State by individuals, without the sanction of their Government, against a friendly power. And this leads to the question of the character of the crew.

The crew of the Virginius are criminals,—criminals under the law of the United States, and criminals under the law of Spain,—criminals under the law of nations. Sec. 6 of the neutrality law of 1818 provides that "If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years." And whenever an armed vessel sails out of the ports of the United States, the owners or consignees (it is provided by the tenth section) shall give bonds in double the amount of the vessel and cargo that said ship or vessel shall not be employed against any foreign country at peace with the United States. And the eleventh section makes it the duty of the Collector to detain any vessel suspected of a design to infringe these provisions. Thus the crew were criminals, engaged in the doing of a criminal act. They were likewise violating the law of nations, and as such amenable to the law of Spain.

There remains the question whether the documents showing the vessel to be an American vessel, with a regular clearance, did not entitle the crew to a treatment which otherwise they did not deserve. It is hard to see why they should; for these documents must have been fraudulently obtained, and fraud, we know, vitiates everything. If the character of the crew and of the vessel was notorious, the fact that they were in possession of a regular clearance proves nothing. Either the agents of our Government knew the character of the ship and crew, or they did not. If they did, our Government owes an apology to Spain. If our Government did not know the character of the ship, then the documents were obtained by fraud. In either case they were mere nullities, and the vessel was without credentials of any kind whatever.

On this state of facts we can see no ground for war. The treatment of the crew by the Spanish authorities was brutal in the extreme. But it is not our place to redress a wrong which is no more ours than that of any other power. There is no reason why we should be the Don Quixote of nations.

THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Colvin, the Mayor-elect, while holding out to the public the gratifying assurance that he intends, as Mayor, to recognize no friends or foes, but devote his whole energies to the promotion of the public interests, is a trifle inconsistent, in attending caucuses of a portion of the Common Council, and making arrangements with them. There are, as we understand it, twenty-three Aldermen who claim to represent the people of Chicago. They do not recognize the other seventeen Aldermen as really entitled to any voice in the City Government. These twenty-three propose to run the city on the caucus system; that is, a majority of the twenty-three shall in caucus determine how all the twenty-three shall vote. The Mayor-elect has already attended one caucus of these Aldermen, and obtained from them an agreement to vote for the confirmation of his nominees. In return for this condescension, he has promised to attend another caucus of the same men, and submit to them a list of all his proposed appointments. Of course, by this he recognizes them as the Common Council. If a majority of the twenty-three shall decide that a nomination proposed by the Mayor shall not be confirmed, then that settles the case, so far as they are concerned, without allowing the other members of the Council a word in the matter. But, of course, their action is not conclusive as to the Mayor, unless he chooses to consider it so.

This is all wrong. There is but one Board of Aldermen, and that consists of forty members, and the mistake of the Mayor is in recognizing any other body less than the whole Board as the Council. He should not attend the proposed caucus, nor hold communication on the subject of appointments with any body of Aldermen less than the Common Council. It is his duty to nominate, and that of the Council to confirm or reject. He is responsible to the whole people, and not to the Council, and much less to a fraction of it. When he is Mayor, he can make his nominations, and leave the whole Council free to reject or confirm them. The attendance of a Mayor-elect at a caucus of Aldermen prior to his inauguration is an event wholly unprecedented in the history of Chicago. Even in the wildest times of party rule, the Mayor never was guilty of such an indiscretion as this. The Mayor, by recognizing a "majority" in the Council pledged to support him, incites the organization of the "minority" as an opposition party, when, in fact, as he may in time find, the support of the members of this minority will be essential to him in carrying out his plans for an honest and efficient Government. It is a needless taunt to this minority; a gratuitous notice that he can get along without them, and that, backed by the twenty-three, he can safely ignore the other members of the Council. Let the Mayor begin right, and to do that let him keep away from all caucuses.

About the first of this month, the Italian Government made another raid upon the religious institutions of Rome. On that occasion, it took possession of the House of the Infirm at Santa Maria, the General Hospice of the Dominicans, the Dominican Convent, and two minor conventuals. The Dominicans were the only ones who interposed any opposition. They first claimed immunity on the ground that their institutions were of an international character, but this failed. Then the Vicar-General, the Master of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, the Commissary of the Inquisition, and several other high dignitaries of the Church placed themselves in front of the library door of the Dominican College, and played the heroic for a short time. The delegates of the Junta, however, sent off for a body of the *questurini* (the Italian police), and, before the force arrived, the reverend fathers concluded to accept the situation. The next movement of the Italian Government will be against the Irish College, and after that against the English institutions. Many of these religious houses have books, manuscripts, and other possessions of great value, of all of which the Italian Government will take possession.

SENATOR MORTON AND THE BANKRUPT ACT.

The scheme to repeal the Bankrupt law and remand the business of the country to the days of sharp practice and dishonest dealings seems to find favor in certain high quarters. The latest giving out is that Senator Morton intends to introduce a bill to repeal all that part of the Bankrupt law authorizing involuntary bankruptcy, and to include in the repeal all such bankruptcies as may have taken place since the first of September last. This is intended, perhaps, to rescue Jay Cooke & Co. from the proceedings in bankruptcy already begun, and to compel the creditors to accept such terms of settlement as that firm may propose. Any retroactive legislation of this kind must always be vicious. Why should Congress intervene to prevent Jay Cooke's bankruptcy? What claim has he upon the nation that its laws must be changed to suit his convenience, and the process of the courts arrested for that purpose? Apart from the great scandal to which such a proceeding will give rise, this kind of legislation is fundamentally wrong.

Why should the law of involuntary bankruptcy be repealed? Involuntary bankruptcy may be declared upon the petition of creditors, when the debts exceed $300, and in case of a debtor who (1) absconds from the place of his residence with intent to defraud his creditors, or, being absent, remains away with such intent; (2) who conceals himself to avoid service of legal process; (3) who conceals or removes his property to avoid its being taken on legal process; (4) who makes any assignment, gift, etc., of his property with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors; (5) who has been arrested and held for seven days under mesne process for a debt exceeding $100; (6) who has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days in a civil action founded on contract; (7) who, being *bankrupt or insolvent*, makes any payment, gift, transfer, or sale of his money or property, or gives any warrant to confess judgment, or suffers his property to be taken on legal process with intent to give preference to one or more creditors, or otherwise, with intent to defeat the Bankrupt act; (8) who, being banker, broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer, or miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, or has suspended payment and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within fourteen days.

It will be seen that in all these instances, except one, the law requires some evidence of actual fraud, or fraudulent intent to justify involuntary bankruptcy. The exception is in the case of bankers, brokers, merchants, traders, manufacturers, and miners, who actually stop the payment of their debts, or leave their commercial paper unpaid for fourteen days. In all other cases, the Bankrupt law gives the creditors the power to arrest and set aside any fraudulent disposition of the bankrupt's estate or any preferences of creditors. It requires an honest and equitable division among creditors, no more and no less. An honest creditor or debtor can ask for nothing else. What will be the result of repealing this part of the law? It will be to legalize all the frauds which this law was intended to cut off. It will enable any debtor to confess judgments, make assignments, sell and convey all his estate, to secure the claim of one or more preferred creditors, and leave all others without any share in his estate. It will enable any man to leave the place of his indebtedness, remove his property secretly, or avoid legal process, and bid defiance to all his creditors. It will enable bankers, brokers, and others to close their doors, suspend business, and make away with their assets under swindling assignments. It will encourage and foster fraud and dishonesty, and must of necessity weaken, if not destroy, the credit of thousands of persons. A credit system which enables the debtor to fraudulently dispose of his property rests on sandy foundations. But it is proposed to repeal this involuntary proceeding, and restore the old system, under which a failing person may assign all his estate for the benefit of a few real or fictitious creditors, and then, at his leisure, proceed to buy up his own debts at a few cents on the dollar, and blossom out again as a most experienced and successful man of business. The country has hundreds of such persons in the banking line, who, if this part of the law be repealed, will at once make these assignments and become rich upon other people's money. It is this class of men who are clamoring for the repeal of the law. No honest debtor objects to the law as it stands. That law refuses him a discharge unless he pays 50 cents on the dollar of his debts, and honestly divides it among his creditors. That is not what these men want to do. They want to return to the old system of paying just what they please and to whom they please, and to make a failure but another name for getting rich by the spoliation of their creditors.

If the "involuntary" clauses of the Bankrupt law are repealed, the "voluntary" clause should be made to include *all* assignments of property for the benefit of creditors, both those which are made in court and those made out of court. The effect of making these changes would be to leave the collection of debts to the common law process, the old-fashioned "race of diligence," but would make every pretended surrender of property for the benefit of creditors an actual and *bona fide* surrender.

RICHARD YATES.

The death of the Hon. Richard Yates, the once popular War-Governor of Illinois, which was announced in our issue of yesterday, will hardly take any one by surprise, as it is an event which might have been expected any day. His name, however, has been so intimately connected with the political history of Illinois during the past twenty years, and he has taken so deep a hold upon the popular esteem, notwithstanding his many failings, that his sudden death will undoubtedly produce a wide-spread feeling of regret. Prior to the War of the Rebellion, his services and his reputation were of a local character. He was a Kentuckian by birth, but came to this State at a very early age, and obtained his education here, graduating with high honors from Illinois College, and shortly afterwards took a leading position at the Bar as a young lawyer of great promise. Like Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend, he took a very active part in politics at the outset of his career, and at one time was one of the most zealous, influential, and promising aspirants for political honors in that coterie which embraced such names as Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, and others. His public career commenced in the State Legislature, to which he was elected several times in succession, and was so satisfactory that the people sent him to Congress, where he represented the State in the Lower House from 1851 to 1855. From 1861 to 1865 he was the Governor of the State, his Administration covering the period of the War of the Rebellion, during which his eminent services gave him a national reputation as one of the most energetic and successful of the War Governors. When war was declared, he hesitated not a moment in giving the Government the assistance which it needed. He had the first troops in the field, and the first commission which Gen. Grant received in the War, as Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois, bore his signature. Under his careful supervision, Illinois not only furnished the requisite number of troops, but they were equipped and provided in a first-class manner. His administration of affairs during this critical period was not only from the Executive Mansion at Springfield, but from the camp, the battle-ground, and the hospital, at all of which he was a frequent visitor. Among the troops he was a universal favorite, and all at home reposed in him the utmost confidence. His proclamations and orders and speeches were widely quoted as models of eloquence and statesman-like documents, and, at the close of the War, his great popularity helped to secure for him an election to the United States Senate, where he sat till 1871. His record, however, in the Senate did not show the fruition of his early promise. Year by year his influence waned, and his powers grew weaker under the influences of intemperance—that bane to the usefulness of so many of our public men. It would be idle to overlook what is a matter of universal notoriety. Mr. Yates never concealed or sought to conceal his failing. It mattered not to him that it was publicly known, and its public announcement, even at this time, cannot do any more harm to his memory than he had done himself during his life. It is one of the most surprising facts of that life that, notwithstanding his notorious habits and his public display of them, and notwithstanding the animadversion which they often provoked, the people still admired him and he retained his popularity to the close. Undoubtedly, his genial social qualities and personal magnetism in his public addresses had much to do with this. In looking over his life, while there is much to admire, especially for the manner in which he upheld the dignity and added to the reputation of Illinois during the War, there is much more for regret. The record of such a splendid promise which never came to its fulfillment, of such powers wasted and shattered, can never wear anything but a sad aspect. Under other circumstances, he might have made for himself a high reputation, and achieved an enviable national distinction among the great names of the country.

A TEST CASE.

EL PASO, Ill., Nov. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you please advise us of the course Chicago intends to take in regard to the "railroad-aid tax" that is about to be wrung from the people?

A majority of the towns of our county (Woodford) owe no railroad debt, and do not intend to pay any, if it can be helped. We want to act with Chicago in the matter, so far as we can. It is time we were stirring to resist this outrage. Stir it up all you can. You are doing a good work. Keep on. Respectfully yours,

W. G. RANDALL.

ANSWER.

We have no doubt that opposition to this tax is general among the people of Illinois—including those who have contracted railroad-aid debts. The remedy at this time is in an appeal to the courts. Counties and towns cannot in their municipal character institute such suits, but citizens separately or collectively can do so. A multiplicity of suits is not desirable, but it is proper that a sufficient number of cases be brought, so that the whole ground may be included in a test case. No person desires to defeat the collection of the lawful revenue of the State, yet no one can pay the tax without losing the opportunity to test the validity of the levy and the recovery of the tax itself. It is essential, also, that a test case should be heard at an early day,—certainly not later than the January term of the Supreme Court,—in order to have a decision before the assessment rolls are placed in the hands of the Collectors. It is desirable, of course, that there should be concert of action among all those who wish to test the legality of the tax levy, though any citizen may institute a proceeding. Mr. Edward Roby, of this city, in behalf of certain persons, has in preparation a bill, which will soon be filed, covering the questions of the tax on real estate. Ex-Judge Lawrence has filed a bill covering the law on capital stock. These bills will attack the validity of the assessment as made by the Board of Equalization, and we advise persons in other parts of the State proposing to act in this matter to correspond with them, so that there may be no failure to have all the questions involved presented at one time.

As this matter involves possibly the defeat of the whole assessment, the Attorney-General, representing the State, should consent to have an early and thorough presentation of the whole case to the Supreme Court. The ordinary mode and delay of filing a bill in the Circuit Court can be avoided in this case, since the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue. If the Attorney-General consents, the whole matter can have an early hearing and decision, and time will be left to correct the error.

THE COMPLETION OF THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The great Hoosac Tunnel, after twenty years of labor and the expenditure of twelve millions of money, is at last completed, at least sufficiently to let daylight pierce through the mountain. It was, undoubtedly, a source of relief and special Thanksgiving to the people of Massachusetts when it was announced that the last section of stone had been blown out. While it has been a triumph of enterprise and skill, its history is nevertheless marked by many acts of corruption and ignorance, and the efforts of its friends to obtain legislation developed the most corrupt lobby the State has ever known. The spade was first struck on the mountain in 1852. The Troy & Greenfield Railroad Company, which at first undertook the work, obtained assistance from the State in 1854, in the shape of a loan, but the Company found itself unable to obtain the guarantees for the loan. Notwithstanding these discouragements, a contract was made with Serrell & Co. to undertake the work. The Company appealed to the Legislature for a State subscription, but it was refused, and the contract fell through. The last contractor with which the Company had anything to do was Gen. Haupt, of Philadelphia. The work went on vigorously until 1860, when suspicions were raised that the purposes and provisions of the Legislature were being evaded. An investigating committee was appointed, and the result of their investigations was the closing up of the Haupt contract, which led to long and bitter litigation. At last, in 1862, the Railroad Company voted to surrender the property to the State, and the latter took possession in September of that year, and commenced its operations systematically by sending experts to Europe to examine the English and Alpine tunnels. The work was then placed under the direction of Thomas Doane, an engineer of the highest capacity, who introduced most of the new and approved methods of tunneling. During 1865, the total progress was 4,355½ feet. The work, however, dragged along slowly until 1868, when the Governor of the State awarded the contract to the Messrs. Walter and Francis Shanly, of Canada, for $4,623,069. These gentlemen have carried the work through to its close with great industry and energy. Although the hole is pierced through the mountain, much yet remains to be done before it can be put into complete order for trains. The tunnel is 4¾ miles in length, the section of road to which it belongs being 45 miles in length, extending from Greenfield, on the Connecticut River, to the northwest corner of the State. The total cost of the road and tunnel to the State is estimated at $12,330,000, which will be increased several hundred thousand dollars by miscellaneous expenses before it is ready for trains. The direct connections with the tunnel, east and west, make up a continuous line of road from Boston to Troy on the Hudson, and this opens a second line of communication from Massachusetts to the West, the other being the Boston & Albany route. Of its effects upon the State, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

> To the people of the towns from Fitchburg west to New York, the result is the fulfillment of a deep desire, the achievement of a long struggle. They have not put much money into the enterprise,—we cannot find that, from outside the State Treasury, more than $125,000 has been paid toward it,—but they have shown their sincerity and earnestness in every other imaginable form. To them, too, the advantages will chiefly accrue; cheaper food and coal, and other raw materials of life and manufactures, will call into activity and profit their heretofore undeveloped capacities; and the gains in population and wealth along the line of the Boston & Albany Railway will, from like causes, be extended to the neighborhood of this new avenue of direct communication with the great markets. Boston already has more facility of communication with the West than she can utilize; the existing roads do her business with that section cheaper than it can be well afforded; to her, therefore, the new line can bring no great direct or immediate advantage; but, in the waking into lustier life of a new section of Massachusetts, she will find a real addition to her real elements of wealth and prosperity. As a shipping port for Western produce, Boston is a failure and a humbug,—the business is fickle and unprofitable, but as the storehouse, capitalist, and market for the manufactures of two-thirds of New England, she is a triumph, and is destined to continued victories.

Notwithstanding all the money that has been squandered through ignorance and wasted by corruption, this great work, the largest of its kind in this country, is one of which the State of Massachusetts may well be proud, all the more so that it has cost so dearly. It is a monument of courage, faith, and patience, as well as of enterprise and skill.

Alabama is in the same condition as most of the other Southern States,—out of money, carrying a large debt, and with no credit to raise more money. A correspondent writing from Tuscaloosa says that the alternative presents itself of taxation or repudiation, and that, although the latter has never yet been seriously discussed by the representatives of the people, the former is out of the question at the present time. The cotton-worm has been busy in its ravages, and the panic has followed with its reduction in the price. At the same time, the people are forced to recognize that some of their best cotton hands are wearing out. The "Northern capital," of whose efficiency so much was expected, has done little or nothing for the State. So much of it as has been invested has been badly managed; but the majority of those who have gone from the North have gone without money, and many of them have helped to bring about the dejected condition of things now felt so sensibly.

NOTES AND OPINION.

A correspondent of the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* has been interviewing the Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, ex-United States Senator, and now State Senator-elect, in relation to the Grangers, the control of railroads, reduction of State expenditures, etc. The Senator looks upon the Grange movement as a powerful one, an uprising of the people to redress their wrongs. If they had known how strong they were, and made an energetic canvass, the Republican ticket would not have been elected. The ideas of the people on the railroad question, according to him, are very crude. Plans will be proposed in the Legislature this winter; but whether any one will succeed, or whether the Anti-Monopolists will control that body, he is unable to tell.

—The Henry (Ill.) *Republican* calls the attention of the people of Marshall County to the fact that they will soon have to pay the principal of the bonds issued for the American Central Railway,—a road which never was built, and on which the county has paid nearly $200,000 in interest. Encouraged by the recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the Ottawa & Fox River Road, the *Republican* invites the people to rise, and attempt by every legal means to throw off this burden.

—According to the Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette*, the Hon. J. G. Cannon, M. C. from the Fourteenth Congressional District, has modified his views on the salary-grab, in defense of which he made a speech some time ago. The *Gazette* says:

> In a conversation with him, previous to his departure, he expressed himself to us as being determined to cast his vote and influence in favor of a repeal of the salary-grab and for a reinstatement of the old law. He also said he intended to favor the free delivery through the mails of newspapers in the counties in which they are published. Concerning the present financial condition of affairs, Mr. Cannon seemed to think that a moderate issue of legal-tender notes by the Government would bring the relief at this time desired, tend to restore confidence in business circles, and give the country what is just now most needed, namely: a circulating medium in sufficient amount to enable the people to carry on the ordinary business of the country without hindrance or financial embarrassment.

—The Mount Pleasant (Ia.) *Press* says that the salary-grab is not yet forgotten by the voters of that State. By Dec. 4 the amounts paid their Senators and Representatives, under the new law, will be $5,625 each, or a total of $61,875.

—The Lagrange (Ind.) *Sentinel*, though a Republican paper, is not satisfied with the present representatives of that party, and appeals to the new Congress to turn in and save the organization by wiping out the Salary bill, cutting down expenditures, and redeeming pledges generally. It says:

> The majority of the Republican members of Congress must stand aside. A Cuban war or any other counter-irritant can't save them. President Grant does well to entertain no aspiration for re-election. The party was promised the bread of economy, but got instead an indigestible lump of enlarged extravagance. It will not digest, and there is no political pepsin that can make it digestible.

—The Minneapolis *Tribune* is inclined to give up the election of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in Minnesota, rather than have it secured by unquestionable frauds. There is no doubt of the illegality of the vote of Watonwan County, which doubled its vote of last year, and, if it is thrown out, the Farmers' candidate is carried in.

The Spanish navy is said to be the third best in the world. We haven't got any navy worth talking about, but we've got a Secretary Robeson, which is a deuced sight better.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—A weekly subscriber writes us from "near Trafalgar, Ind.," disapproving our views on war with Spain, and on the currency. He says the people want war and more currency, and he is sorry the "old *Gazette*" does not. He says he likes the plan that Government shall issue more greenbacks and lend them to the people on mortgage at 4 per cent, and that he wants some of that money on a mortgage on his farm, and he knows of lots of neighbors who do. If there be one thing in which we flattered ourselves we had succeeded, it was perfect agreement with every subscriber; but it appears that we have failed in this, for one differs. But we believe we can do better by him than he proposes for himself. Let Government estimate the cost of war, and lend that sum to the people instead of sinking it in the sea. And, as it would be improper to take interest from its own people, let the loan be free. No subscriber shall come to the *Gazette* with a complaint without an effort on our part to satisfy him.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—It seems to us that the people understand this state of things perfectly well. They are not deceived by the calculating enthusiasm of platform orators. They stand by, listening to the band and watching the banners and the calcium lights, and go home afterwards quite calm and self-possessed. The fact is, they have lost confidence in politicians. They have had a bitter experience lately of patriots, and reformers, and Christians, and it has taught them to think for themselves and to follow nobody's lead. Most of them probably have made up their minds what ought to be done about the seizure of the Virginius, but they are not disposed to throw up their hats and hurrah for anybody's bidding. Never, perhaps, has a question of national honor been weighed by a community with so little passion and such a fixed resolution neither to do a wrong nor to suffer an affront. A temper like this augurs well for a just, honorable, dignified, inflexible management of the quarrel; but it makes the worst kind of weather for professional patriots.—*New York Tribune.*

—The war flurry is blowing over, and the New York *Herald* will have to capitalize some new sensation. Along with its combustible patriotism, there is a great deal of good sense in this country, take it by and large, and after the *Herald* has lifted up its voice, and howled and rent its garments, and certain immense gatherings have been held in New York, and Cuban patriots and irate philanthropists, dead-beat politicians and sanguine Micawbers have blown off steam, there comes a sensible and refreshing pause, and by the time Congress meets the American people who don't live in New York or Washington will have thought it over, and, having slept on it, will call in the dogs of war. As to Gen. Burriel and the murdered students, and Cuban emancipation and Gen. Ryan, and annexation, and the little girl that was shot, and the filibusters who staked their lives and lost them, and the honor of our flag on the high seas, and Gen. Sickles, and several other things that have got mixed up and need attending to, we hope that they will receive attention; and, if everybody is not punished as they deserve in this world, we take great satisfaction in the belief that there is another. But it is too much to ask of this country to wield all the thunder-bolts of Jupiter on general principles of equity, utterly regardless of expense.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

THE FREE-PASS PROSECUTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The prosecution of the Chicago, & Northwestern Railroad by the Railroad Commissioners, for giving a man a free ride, brings to light the very natural fact, that "The law is a ass." Parentage will tell. The law creating "the Railroad and Warehouse Commission" makes it obligatory upon the railroads of the State to furnish the Commissioners with free passes over their lines. The law of last winter makes it a penal offense for a company to issue passes to any one. At least, the intelligent Commissioners and astute Attorney-General so construct it. And the only way they see to harmonize the two laws is to demand the passes under the first law, and prosecute the Companies for giving them under the second. The first law these legal strategists have long enforced with the most satisfactory success. The enforcement of the second is a question of the future. It is a less pleasing task to the great mind of a Commissioner, and is indebted for its undertaking to a stern sense of duty on the part of the only patriots in the State. Very few men would sacrifice or jeopardize such extensive self-interests as do these noble men in seeking to kill the goose that lays their golden egg.

Will the Court in Stephenson County that is to hear the Chicago & Northwestern case take cognizance that these State laws spit in the face of one another? If so, will it reconcile them by making the first merely an exception to the record? In that case, the only step necessary to enable a railroad company to extend its pasteboard charities beyond the Commissioners will be to have the names of the needy enumerated in a special act of the Legislature. No company could object to that trifling trouble. Doubtless it is by virtue of some such special act that the Attorney-General claps, at will, a free saddle on the steam horse whose sides he seeks to rowel deep with the spurs of prosecution. Or will the Stephenson Court sit down on the stronger horn of the dilemma and say that the later law works a repeal of the earlier? In this case there is nothing for the companies to do but to treat the Commissioners like other common deadheads, and atone for their offense in letting them heretofore ride free by seeing that they don't do it hereafter.

But the logic of the fools who contend that the law intends to say that all men must ride free because one does, or that one man must pay because all the rest do, is the sophistry of a bad cause and the pleadings of pettifoggers. If the law does intend this, I end as I began: "The law is a ass," and the Lord forgot to make an exception of railroads when he taught that a man may do what he will with his own, and bestow as large a penny on the hired hand of an hour as on the workman for the day, without being guilty of "extortion" and "discrimination."

Yours, in behalf of the rising tide against some of the foolishness of the Railroad law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1873. H. P. AUSTIN.

THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Supreme Court of Illinois has probably never attracted so much attention to itself as within the past two years. By reason of many of its decisions during that time, some have come to regard it as a fraud upon justice, if not actually particeps criminis. Of course, the Supreme Court is not to be condemned in this wholesale manner, but rather upheld in administering the law as it is, even to its utmost technicality. But it must be held to the strictest account for falling into customs which, while apparently lessening its labors, tend to promote litigation and defeat justice. As a court of last resort, it should make its decision a finality in every case, so far as possible under the law. How seldom this is done is not generally known.

The custom referred to is that of not examining *all* the grounds of reversal and affirmance in each case. A case is taken up on appeal or writ of error, and each party presents a dozen points. Long briefs and labored arguments follow. The seven wise men proceed to determine the case, when, presto! it is disposed of thus: "We shall consider only *one* instruction, for the giving of which judgment must be reversed." The evil is apparent: The case is taken up as many times as there are alleged errors, provided the appellant's money holds out so long; if not, the solution of the remaining points will never be reached in his case. Again; this custom makes it necessary to appeal numbers of cases involving the very questions that might have been settled in a single one. Want of time is no excuse for the custom; for, by pursuing the proper course, litigation would be proportionately avoided; and certainly all questions properly before the Court are equally worthy of consideration, if not worthy of equal consideration.

C. B. J.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The greatest sensation of Thanksgiving Day here was the double wedding of Col. J. [illegible] Bowler, landlord of the Bowler House, and Miss Florence E. Bromley; Fred T. Wells and Miss Marie Statler, daughter of Dr. Statler. The sweet young brides were dressed in white French poplin, en train basques without overskirts, with illusion veils of the usual regulation length, and no ornaments but the traditional orange-blossoms. There were no bridesmaids. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Bandig, of Cedar Rapids, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, pastor of the Presbyterian Church where the wedding was held. The ushers in attendance were Messrs. Neil, Fletcher, and Reed, who seated the immense audience to the satisfaction of all. Mrs. Mallory, organist, played Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bridal party appeared at the church-door. On the whole, this was one of the most stylish weddings in the history of our city.

M. S.

California Sunday Train.

The Through Pacific Express Train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far-West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m. Sunday, Nov. 30, 1873. Through tickets, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, are good on this train.

RAILROAD WAR.

Exciting Developments in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Case.

The Receiver Appointed by Judge Tipton Attempts to Take Possession.

He Is Resisted by the Officers and Attorneys of the Road.

Who Arm Themselves with an Injunction from United States Judge Treat.

Counter Orders from Judge Tipton of Arrest for Contempt of Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case has taken a turn that bids fair to furnish an unlimited quantity of railroad warfare, and an abundance of exciting news. Yesterday H. Crawford, of Chicago, attorney for the stockholders in the recent Credit Mobilier case which terminated in Judge Tipton's decision appointing Receivers, hearing of the attempt of Thomas A. Scott to take possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, as detailed by THE TRIBUNE yesterday, determined to thwart the designs of Scott and the fraudulent Directors in whose interest he was conniving, and so came to this city by special train on the Chicago & Alton, bringing with him Francis E. Hinckley, of Chicago.

Mr. Hinckley is one of the Receivers appointed by Judge Tipton. When brought to the city by Mr. Crawford, he had not yet qualified. His bond was already signed, but still wanted the approval of Judge Tipton and Master-in-Chancery Prince, of this city. At midnight the proper officials were aroused, and the bond was duly approved and filed, and Crawford and Hinckley were off for Springfield.

THE TIPTON RECEIVER IN POSSESSION.

At 6 a. m. they entered the general office of the road, and took possession at 8 o'clock. Ex-Gov. Palmer then applied for and received an injunction from Judge Treat of the United States Court, restraining Crawford and Hinckley from executing the authority granted by Judge Tipton's decision.

Previous to this, and afterward also, Crawford and Hinckley demanded the books and papers of the Gilman Road from Palmer, who as attorney held them. They were refused possession. This being the situation, Crawford and Hinckley returned to Bloomington this afternoon and reported the case to the Court, reading affidavit setting forth the facts as above stated. Judge Tipton promptly issued attachments for ex-Gov. Palmer and his son, J. Mayo Palmer, attorneys of the Gilman Road; S. H. Melvin, President; Directors Black and Williams, and O. M. Sheppard, Superintendent. The attachments demand the presence immediately of the parties to answer a charge of contempt of Court, and are accompanied by writs of assistance issued to the Sheriff of Sangamon County, whereby it will be seen that Judge Tipton is determined to support his position. Great excitement prevailed in court during the reading of the affidavit and Judge Tipton's summary action. The leading lawyers condemn Judge Treat's interference, and declare it in direct opposition to the act of 1793, which prohibits the issuance of an injunction without timely notice to the parties against whom the injuction will act, and which also prohibits the United States Court from meddling in State cases of this character.

COL. MORGAN REFUSES TO ACT.

It is asserted here that the Pennsylvania Central is supporting Scott and the deposed Directors in this movement. Col. R. P. Morgan to-day declined to act as Receiver of the Gilman Road, for reasons stated in his letter of declination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The usual quiet of Springfield was disturbed this morning at an early hour, and the excitement occasioned thereby has continued unabated all day. These dispatches have noted the fact that the Trustees, under and by virtue of authority conferred upon them in the trust-deed given by the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company to secure the payment of the bonds of the road, had taken possession of it on the 25th inst. The trust-deed provided that if at any time the road should make default in payment of interest on the bonds for a period of six months, the Trustees—who are Thomas A. Scott and Hoyt J. Jewett—might, upon the request of bondholders owning one-fourth of the amount of bonds issued, enter upon and take possession of the road. The road having made default for six months in payment of interest, Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, who represent themselves and the English bondholders to an amount greater than one-fourth the amount of bonds, directed the Trustees to take possession, which they did on the 25th instant, through their attorneys here, John M. & John Mayo Palmer.

This morning F. E. Hinckley, one of the Receivers appointed by Judge Tipton, of the McLean County Circuit Court, to take charge of the road and conduct its affairs until it could be determined who the stockholders were, arrived here, and proceeding at once to the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad depot, entered the office, and at 6 o'clock a. m. he claims that he was in possession. He was accompanied by D. H. Conkling, his train-dispatcher; Mr. Honeshaidt, the Sheriff of McLean County, and Henry Crawford, his attorney. The watchman in charge of the depot soon had Mr. Sheppard, the agent of the Trustees, who has charge of the road, and ex-Gov. Palmer, their attorney, on the ground. The rival parties each asserted their claims to the road, Mr. Sheppard insisting that at no time had possession left him. The agents and employes of the road were then, and had been, obeying his orders, and trains were running by his direction.

JUDGE TREAT'S INJUNCTION.

Affairs were in this condition, when, at 9:30 a. m., Deputy United States Marshal Edward Hill entered the office, and served an injunction upon Mr. Hinckley, and all others acting for or by his direction or under his authority, restraining them from in any manner interfering with the possession of the road, or with any property belonging to it. This seemed to be an unexpected move, but Mr. Hinckley and Mr. Crawford apparently accepted the situation, for the time. Mr. Crawford, however, left for Bloomington at noon; and it is suspected that he will procure writs of attachment from Judge Tipton for a number of the parties to the original suit, commanding them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt.

Before Mr. Crawford left, and subsequent to the service of the injunction upon them, he and Mr. Hinckley called upon Mr. Black, the Treasurer, and Mr. Nelson, the President of the road, and demanded their books and papers, which they declined to give up. Mr. Hinckley, or some one whom he has designated, has remained all day at the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad office, without, however, exercising any control.

The parties have all agreed to leave the office to-night, and meet again in the morning at 8 o'clock, with affairs statu quo.

CASUALTIES.

A Father Kills His Son by the Careless Handling of a Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DODSON, O., Nov. 28.—About 10 o'clock to-day, while Joseph Joyce, a farmer living near Philipsburg, O., was in the act of shooting a hog, the rifle was prematurely discharged, the ball striking and almost instantly killing his oldest son, about 14 years of age.

Fatal Poisoning in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 28.—A man, woman, and boy, living in an alley off Herman street, died last night by drinking from a bottle which they thought contained whisky. Five more are suffering, some of whom are not expected to live. The woman was a dissolute character and the house where the tragedy occurred was one of the worst in the city.

How It Was Done.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Klohd, a German woman, while showing how it was done, shot and killed Jacob Bulliger, 3 years old.

ART IN GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Exposition has presented a lively scene throughout the day, and has warranted the managers in continuing it beyond the original time. The awards, with a few exceptions, were made to-day. On account of the number of literary productions that have been entered, the awards in this department will be delayed until some time next week. The receipts have already exceeded all expenses.

The department of machines and models is well represented. Many new inventions are on exhibition. The Exposition will close to-morrow evening with a concert by the Galesburg Orchestra and Quadrille Club.

CRIME.

A Respite Granted to John Feefee and George Williams, the Perry County Murderers—History of the Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—George Williams and John Feefee, who were convicted of the murder of William Mattison last October, in Perry County, and sentenced to be hung to-day, were respited until January next, to enable the parties to apply for a writ of supersedas.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRIME

and conviction of Williams and Feefee, is as follows: On the 23d of September last, the body of an old man by the name of Mattison, living in Four Mile Prairie in this (Perry) county, was found in the woods about half a mile from his home, shot in the stomach, and his brains beaten out with a club. The Coroner held an inquest, at which the evidence shown led to the suspicion and apprehension of a couple of colored men named Williams and Feefee as the perpetrators of the crime. From the evidence it appeared that Mattison had suspicioned these men of stealing his hogs, and on the morning preceding the murder he had seen Feefee and Williams passing his place carrying a gun. Mattison remarked to his family that he had seen those negroes going down into the woods, and he believed that they were after another hog, and that he would go down into the timber and watch them. He immediately started, and about half an hour afterwards two gun-shots were heard to fire in that direction.

THE BODY OF THE DECEASED

was found next morning by his son, horribly mangled and shot in several places. The above facts detailed before the jury of inquest, and the further fact of the finding of the hog cut up and concealed under the floor of the house of these men, was considered sufficient to warrant the jury in charging them with the murder, and they returned their verdict accordingly. Williams and Feefee

WERE ARRESTED

shortly after in this place and lodged in jail to await the action of the Circuit Court, which convened some four weeks after, when the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against them for murder, and their trial was set down for the second Wednesday of the term. Upon the meeting of Court, Wednesday morning, the prisoners were arraigned.

BOTH PLEADING NOT GUILTY

to the crime of murder as was charged in the indictment. D. W. Fountain, Prosecuting Attorney, was assisted by the Hon. W. K. Murphy and B. M. Davis. The counsel for the prisoners consisted of Gen. J. Blackburn Jones, E. H. Lemen, Louis Hammock, and M. C. Edwards. The examination of witnesses elicited the same facts as before stated. The case was given to the jury on Thursday afternoon, and after remaining four hours returned a

VERDICT OF GUILTY

of murder in the first degree, and fixed their punishment at hanging.

During the trial they manifested a stolid indifference to what was going on, seemingly unmoved and unaffected by the solemn proceedings. On the following Saturday they were sentenced by the Court to be hung, and the time of execution fixed at the 28th inst., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The prisoners received the sentence with the same indifference with which they had borne themselves during the trial, seeming to have considered it a huge joke.

The New York Ring-Convicts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The attorneys for Ingersoll, the ring forger, are very much gratified with the result of his trial. He was sentenced this morning on one indictment to Sing Sing for five years. If he had been tried on the other indictment against him for forgery in the first degree, he might have been sentenced to fifteen years. They believe that at the end of his term for five years public opinion will be decidedly cooled, and Mr. Ingersoll will not be further prosecuted on these indictments, against which they have positively no defense. His wife spent Wednesday evening with him in the Sheriff's office. She is young, and belongs to a family of the highest respectability. Ingersoll requested that he be detained in the Sheriff's office until she could see him, because he did not wish to have her come to the Tombs. He retained his composure very well while the Judge was giving sentence, until Davis referred to his family, and the disgrace brought upon them, when he hung his head a few minutes, and then wiped from his eyes the tears which had gathered there.

Farrington, who was jointly indicted with Ingersoll, was evidently a mere tool to this corrupt gang. His sentence was for one year and a half.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—James H. Ingersoll, who was convicted on Wednesday of forgery upon the county during "ring" rule, was sentenced to-day to five years in the State Prison, at hard labor. John D. Farrington, Jr., who was convicted at the same time of the same offense, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Tweed ate his Thanksgiving dinner in the Tombs, with his family. Gen. Butler is the last person whom rumor has added to Tweed's counsel.

Sheriff Brennan has received a letter from Atty.-Gen. Barlow, earnestly remonstrating against the indulgence shown to William M. Tweed, in keeping him at the Tombs, when, according to the requirements of the law, he should be sent to the Penitentiary.

It is said that Judge Fancher has granted an exparte order to show cause why there should not be a stay of proceedings in the case of Ingersoll and Farrington, who stand convicted of forgery. Farrington was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Application was made to Judge Fancher this morning for the appointment of Trustees of the estate of Ingersoll, as a debtor imprisoned for crime. The application was declined for the present, as the statute requires that there shall be actual imprisonment.

Ingersoll having been convicted, it is reported that Cowan, Norton, and Genet, the other three County Commissioners, will be brought up for trial at the next term, which begins on Monday, when it is probable Judge Ingraham will preside.

The counsel for Ingersoll and Farrington late this afternoon filed his application for a stay of proceeding.

The Sheriff to-day stated that Tweed would shortly be taken to Blackwell's Island.

The Oughton Murder Case at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 28.—The celebrated Oughton murder case occupied the Circuit Court to-day. The attendance was beyond the accommodations and capacity of the court room: many persons going away who could not get even standing room in the hall nor outside of the entrance door. A goodly number of ladies were present all day long, listening with such deep interest to the able speech of The Hon. W. W. O'Brien, who spoke from half-past 11 in the morning till after 5 this evening, that neither the jam of the people nor the suffocating atmosphere of the place could drive them from their seats, and they remained the close of the proceedings. The Hon. Washington Bushnell spoke three hours in the morning.

Mr. Bull, the attorney for the defence, having made some charges against Mr. O'Brien of unprofessional conduct in the opening of this case, yesterday, before the Court, jury, and the vast audience, fully retracted all these charges, and said he regretted having made them; indeed, the evidence submitted upon the trial was a complete vindication of Mr. O'Brien's conduct. The entire Bar freely express their approval of Mr. O'Brien's course in this case as an attorney, and regard his reputation as uninjured by the charges. The case is now in the hands of the jury, and the public are in a fever of anxiety as to the result.

LATER.—The jury in the Oughton murder case, at 9 o'clock this evening, returned into court a verdict of not guilty.

New York Criminal Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Detectives Sampson and Farley are in possession of warrants for the arrest of Inspectors of Election who were indicted Nov. 21 by the Grand Jury for violation of the Election laws. It is understood that two of the Commissioners of Police are among the indicted.

Ann Smith, a widow, aged 58 years, died last evening, it is supposed from the effects of a cruel beating at the hands of Patrick Clark, aged 55 years, and his son, aged 18 years, both of whom boarded with Mrs. Smith. They have been arrested.

Harry E. Murray is the name of the salesman with Tiffany & Co., who robbed the firm of $12,000 worth of jewelry. When arrested, he confessed his guilt, and, with his wife, assisted the police in recovering some of the articles stolen.

Twenty-two warrants have been issued for the arrest of up-town liquor merchants, who are accused of defrauding the Government out of special taxes.

The case of William J. Sharkey, the condemned murderer, who lately escaped from the Tombs, and who had been granted a new trial, was called to-day in the Supreme Court, and an order was entered: "No appearance."

Commissioner Gardiner this morning listened to evidence in the case of Roundsman John Morris, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who is charged by James Gardiner, of No. 224 West Fiftieth street, with burglariously entering his house, in company with two other men, on the morning of March 6, and carrying off two gold watches, one pearl finger-ring, one wallet, and $160 in money. The roundsman was excused from duty on the night of the robbery to go to a party.

Shot at a Drunken Spree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 28.—Yesterday some Polanders spent Thanksgiving by having a hunt, and got for game one rabbit, over which, in the evening, they had a little jollification, with diluted alcohol as a base, which at about 11 o'clock last night, caused John Cholkowsky to take a shot gun and fire at the head of Martin Fosse, killing him instantly. John is in jail and does not care for rabbits now. South Bend has never had a hanging, but now has a good prospect for one.

Burglary in Kendallville, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—The general store of L. A. Thompson & Son was entered by burglars last night, and the whole stock of revolvers and light groceries taken. The amount stolen will reach $500. An entrance was effected by cutting the glass in the rear window. An attempt was made on the store of Brust & Byers, but the burglars were frightened by persons inside.

Tampering with Way-Bills of Freight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 28.—Two car-loads of wheat, shipped by parties at Amelia on the Illinois Central Road in this State, some days since, through parties in this city, to Chicago, had their way-bills changed while on the route by a person calling himself Lewis, who drew money on the grain. The Illinois Central people are trying to find out who Lewis is.

Theft in Dubuque, Ia.—Coincident Disappearance of a Barkeeper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 28.—One of the incidents of Thanksgiving Day at this place is the robbery of J. Schriner, a saloon-keeper, of $150 and a watch, and the disappearance of his barkeeper, W. E. Arkland. The coincidence of the robbery and the getting away of the barkeeper suggests that the latter is the guilty person.

Porter, the Would-Be Indianapolis Murderer, Sent to Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Porter, who shot Miss Allice Thompson early yesterday morning, was examined to-day and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail. The woman is improving, and will probably recover.

Defalcations—Life Insurance Agents.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—Charles J. Hess, the General Agent for Ohio of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, was yesterday removed from his position, and a suit brought in the Common Pleas Court to recover from him $11,747, being money belonging to the Company, which, it is alleged, he has appropriated to his own use. Agents will hereafter forward their collections direct to Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—E. J. Walker, Agent for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, has been arrested and placed in the Sullivan County jail for embezzling his collections. The Company is secured by his bond, but will prosecute nevertheless.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—Charles J. Hess, General Agent of the Protection Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, against whom suit has been brought to recover about $12,000 of the Company's money, in an interview with Mr. Hess this evening states that he sent in his resignation two days ago, to take effect Dec. 1. He does not deny having the money of the Company in his possession, but says the Protection has collected the amount of several death losses in this State, and now refuses to pay over the money so collected to the claimants. In consequence, suits have been brought against the Company at Portsmouth, Scioto County, and writs have been served upon him by the Sheriff directing him to pay over no money belonging to the Company until such suits have been determined. The public now have both sides of the story.

Prisoners in the Clarksville, Ark., Jail Overpower the Guards, and Attempt to Escape—They Are Surrounded by Citizens and Compelled to Surrender.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—On Tuesday last the prisoners in the Clarksville Jail overpowered the guards and took possession of the arms. The alarm was given before they got out, and the citizens of the town surrounded the jail. One of the prisoners, said to be Wallace, under sentence to be hung on the 3d of next month, fired a double-barrel shot-gun at two citizens in the street, severely if not fatally wounding them both. The citizens then took possession of the first floor of the jail, put five kegs of powder in it, laid a train for some distance, and notified the prisoners that unless they surrendered in thirty minutes, they would blow up the building. After a little parley they surrendered, throwing their arms out of the window. As one of the guns struck the ground it went off, the shot slightly wounding three persons.

Wallace and others of the prisoners were brought here last night and lodged in the Penitentiary. He will be taken out and hung next month. He has killed quite a number of men, among them the Hon. Elisha Mears, and is the most desperate character in that section of the country. Two brothers were in jail with him at the time, and are under indictments that will send them to the Penitentiary.

Butler County, Ohio, Treasury Defalcation.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 28.—The report made by James H. Godman to State-Attorney Williams on the financial condition of the Treasurer's and Auditor's offices of Butler County shows that the amount overdrawn by Auditor Schmidt is $1,947. The report also says that every officer whose accounts he has been able to make up, covering a period of three and a half years, has proved to be a defaulter. The aggregate of the defalcations is $22,489, besides $238 unlawfully paid to ex-Treasurer Lindly.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 28.—Gen. Godman, commissioned by the Auditor of State, has been examining the county bonds of Butler County, and to-day reports that the Auditor, Adolph Schmidt, has drawn $19,000 more than was due, and that Treasurers S. A. Campbell, William Russell, and David Yeakel have drawn altogether $6,000 more than is due them. The last-named restored all he drew,—that is, $600. This overdrawing was made by means of charging higher fees than the law allowed.

The Officers of the Ship Sunrise Sentenced to Various Terms of Imprisonment for the Cruel Treatment of Seamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Robert K. Clarke, Captain of the ship Sunrise, was sentenced, on conviction of the cruel punishment of seamen, to fourteen months' imprisonment in the County Jail, and a fine of $1,000. Frank Harris, his First Mate, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years; and Dennis Maloney, Second Mate, to sixty days in the County Jail.

An Oshkosh Merchant Deserts His Creditors and His Wife.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 28.—Samuel H. Bonns, a clothing merchant from Milwaukee, doing business here for the past month, is said to have absconded to-day, leaving liabilities to the amount of $10,000, principally due to hat and clothing dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee. Bonns, since his advent here, it is alleged, has spent most of his time in the management of a faro bank, and leaves a wife in destitute circumstances.

A Mexican Desperado Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Fenedo Moreno, one of Vasquez' gang, engaged in the Trespinos murder and robbery at Monterey County, have been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

A Desperado Killed by an Officer.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 28.—Wm. Williams, Ex-Sheriff of Warrick County, shot and killed Wm. Therrberg, a desperado, who drew a pistol to resist arrest, at Booneville, yesterday.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 28.—A dispatch to-night from Eureka, Nevada, states that a volcano has broken out in the Pinto Mountains, ten miles from that place. Dense volumes of smoke are issuing from the crater.

The Health Officer reports sixteen cases of small-pox in this city.

FINANCIAL.

The Sprague Trust-Deed Signed by the Firm and Family.

Financial Prospects of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

The Union Banking Company of Philadelphia About to Resume.

New Developments in the Daniel Drew Stock-Jobbing Suit.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Sprague trust deed was signed late this evening by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Corporation and individual members of the family. The copy is withheld from the public until it shall be executed by the three Trustees named in the instrument, which it is now expected will be done to-morrow morning.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE BONDS.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—Some facts are published here to-day concerning the financial prospects of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, which has recently failed to meet the coupons on its bonds and other obligations held by its creditors. Last winter was an unusually bad one for the road, owing to a vast amount of ice on Lake Michigan, and it became absolutely necessary to make improvements in order to retain any business, hence steel rails have been put down at a heavy cost, and other changes have been made which have consumed the means of the road very largely. The result was a default in meeting its coupons. The matter is already actively considered by the officers and shareholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, by which the Detroit & Milwaukee is owned; and a Committee of that Corporation is on its way here to investigate affairs and mature a definite plan of action.

Prominent capitalists here who are interested, hold that as the bonds of the Detroit & Milwaukee fall due in 1875, it would be wise to issue a new series for the total amount of all those outstanding, and thus take them up. It is believed that new bonds of the Company, bearing interest not greater than 5½ per cent, can be negotiated in the English market, through the Great Western Managers, who have influential connections.

It has been rumored that some of the bondholders would seek to throw the Company into bankruptcy, but such reports are wholly without foundation.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The money market was more lively to-day, opening with a fair inquiry for funds. The demands for loans were about equally divided between business and speculative borrowers. The supply is now almost equal to the demand, and favorable rates are obtainable on first-class securities. Call loans averaged 6 to 8 per cent, and first-class commercial paper 8 to 10 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

was very unsettled, owing to the critical condition of our relations with Spain.

UNION BANKING COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.—The Union Banking Company, which suspended during the panic, has resumed business with its capital increased to $700,000.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUIT AGAINST DANIEL DREW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Counsel for Ernst H. Biedermann and Jacob Rubino, who, as I telegraphed you on Sunday last, have begun suit against Daniel Drew, Stephen H. Alden, and Eugene N. Robinson for the recovery of $1,000,000, which the plaintiffs claim they were swindled out of by defendants, have served a demand on Robinson and Alden that they must make affidavit covering Canton stock transactions. Robinson and Alden have refused through their counsel to comply with this demand. It is understood that an order will soon be obtained from the Court for their examination regarding the matter.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

In the case of Augustus W. Kelley against the Union Trust Company, Judge Fancher appointed to-day W. P. Dixon referee, to state and pass the accounts of Edward B. Wesley, Receiver of the Trust Company, and ordered him speedily to report thereon. The Court also appointed A. R. Lawrence referee, to report to the Court what amount should be allowed Wesley for services as Receiver of the Company. The Trust Company will resume business next Monday, as was decided by the Directors at their last meeting. One of the officers of the Company said to-day that ample preparations had been made to meet any demands which might be made by depositors, and that the institution was in a thoroughly safe condition.

HOWES & MACY.

A meeting of the creditors of Howes & Macy, one of the banking firms which failed during the panic, was held here this evening. There were about fifty of the 1,100 creditors present, representing $500,000. Many plans by which it was hoped the firm might be able to resume business were proposed, but only to be rejected. After more or less discussion, it was finally agreed by those present that the firm should resume business at once, and pay 40 per cent on their debts on the 1st of January; 10 per cent on the 1st of March, 1874; and 15 per cent on the 1st of January, 1875, making a total of 65 per cent, without interest. Before this plan can be carried out, however, the consent of the remaining 1,000 creditors must be obtained, and this is thought to be impossible. Therefore, it seems inevitable that they must eventually go into bankruptcy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

spent a few hours in this city to-day. It is rumored that he came to and did consult with prominent New York bankers regarding the finances of the nation, in order to be better able to make a comprehensive report on the subject to the President, for the latter's use in his message to Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money in active demand at 7 per cent currency to 7 gold. Sterling weak at 7⅝ for 60-day, and 8⅝ for sight. Customs receipts, $394,000.

GOLD

closed at 109⅝, after selling at 109¼@109⅝.

LOANS

were at 6@7, 7 gold, and 1-32 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $227,000.

The clearings were $45,000,000.

Governments were firm. State bonds quiet.

STOCKS

were generally strong from the opening until about midday, with an advance in prices ranging from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent. The improvement was afterwards lost in many cases, but, after the second call, buoyancy was again the feature of the market. During the last hour of business depression prevailed, and some stocks declined to the lowest point of the day, the market leaving off feverish in tone. The volume of business was large, and dealings excited throughout the day.

The advance in gold and depression in stocks late in the day was caused by reports that Minister Sickles had left Madrid, that there was increased activity in the navy-yards, and vague rumors of failures which could not be authenticated.

The stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 191,000 shares, of which 44,600 were Western Union, 27,000 Union Pacific, 12,400 Wabash, 10,000 Ohios, 15,000 New York Central, 8,800 St. Paul, 15,300 Lake Shore, 12,400 Northwestern, 3,500 Rock Island, and 8,500 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

PAPER MILLS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—The two extensive paper mills in this city represented at a meeting of twenty-five paper manufacturers of the West, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, are running on one-half time, as per the agreement at that meeting. The Falls City Mills is paying higher wages for skilled labor, and is the only mill in the West which is doing so, discharging no hands. Both mills here are running on special orders only.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The Fall River Manufacturers' Board of Trade have decided from and after Dec. 1 to run their mills eight hours per day on five days, and but seven on Saturday. Should the times continue to improve as they have during the past two or three weeks, it is believed that January will see all running on full time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A Boston dispatch reports that a number of Eastern mills are about resuming.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

ADVERSE ACTION OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, after a lengthy debate, the majority report of the Committee on Specie Payments, which calls upon the Government to resume specie payments, was voted down. The meeting then adjourned till next Tuesday without taking a vote on the minority report, which recommends that the National Banks of this city shall have power to establish a uniform rate of discount, and that Congress shall authorize the issue of $10,000,000 United States currency bonds convertible into legal tenders.

THE WORKINGMEN.

PLASTERERS' TROUBLES IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Several members of the Plasterers' Union to-day entered a building in Brooklyn where non-society men were working, and beat them severely. One man is believed to be fatally injured.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—James Mason has been appointed Registrar in the Jay Cooke & Co. bankruptcy case. Judge Cadwalader has issued an order giving orders to the Receiver to have the bankrupts forthwith account with him for all their funds and any or either of their property, real or personal, moneys, rights, credits, and effects, the accounts to be taken from the commencement of the proceedings on the 25th of September last, and from such earlier period or periods, if any, as may as to any item or items be necessary.

KANSAS CITY.

CAUSES OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—HOW IT WILL AFFECT THE TRADE OF THE KAW VALLEY.

From the Kansas City Times, Nov. 25.

To those who know anything about Kansas City and the men who have labored most to build up this city, the suspension of such a banking-house as the First National implies more than the mere failure of the bank to meet calls upon it by its depositors. It indicates a loss of confidence in a corporation formed by a combination of fifteen of the soundest financial business men in the West—such men as Michael Dively, Kersey Coats, William St. Clair, Edward H. Allen, Thomas K. Hanna, John D. Bancroft, M. W. St. Clair, Howard M. Holden, Adam Long, T. B. Bullene, Matt Foster, J. A. Bachman, O. Chanute, Francis Foster, and J. N. Packard. These are the class of men who have pledged their all to indemnify the depositors in this bank. These gentlemen are known to this community as identified in this city with nearly all important public or business enterprises known to our people. The mere fact of their identification with this bank should silence the clamor now raised by the uninformed, and, in a majority of cases, the uninterested portion of the community.

In conversation with Mr. Holden, our reporter learned for the first time how severely this bank has been drained since the financial panic set in, and learned for the first time how steady and remorseless has been the drain made upon this, the largest and most prominent bank in Kansas City; and when it is taken into consideration that this bank was always, and is to-day, solvent, and that its life was the vitality of half the business interests of the city, the unprovoked and suicidal run made upon it can only be designated by two words—incendiary panic. But that such a rush has been made, no one will deny who will inquire into the affairs of the bank. When the present financial crash swept over the country, the First National Bank of Kansas City was found to have $1,750,000 of liabilities. Had the bank been forced into liquidation at that time, a general crash among Western business houses would have resulted. The bank could better have closed then than at this time, since then it had liabilities amounting to $1,750,000. But, since the panic has set in, the bank has paid out $1,000,000. But, while the bank has been straining every nerve to withstand the pressure brought to bear upon its resources, there has been no abatement in the exactions of its depositors. When it resumed payment, it did so with the expectation that the deposits would continue to keep up in bulk and value, but in this they were mistaken. Since the 1st of November deposits have declined in amount over $200,000, and during the past ten days more than $100,000, and on Monday last, when the last meeting of the Board of Directors was called, the day's drainage of currency for that day had been $42,000. Thus, day after day, a constant drain has been made upon the bank, until it has become absolutely necessary to close the doors and go into liquidation.

The action of the First National Bank of this city in going into liquidation at this time will have a material effect upon the interests of this city. For instance: in the live stock trade alone a difference of $28,000 in one day's trade is reported, and this in the first day's suspension of the bank.

Upon the working classes this calamity will fall with a blighting effect. The packing interests will be affected, the manufacturing interests will be stagnated, and the retail business paralyzed. And for what? Merely to satisfy the excitable and panicky spasm of those who have drawn from circulation their wealth, which will now lie dormant and inactive, stowed away in old tea-pots, old stockings, or rusting or rotting in chimney-corners and old trunks, while the business of the city is at a stand-still.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The markets here and in Liverpool are unusually strong.

FIRES.

At Edwardsville, Ill.; Loss, $40,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 28.—About 2 o'clock this morning the large flouring mill at Edwardsville, owned by John A. Prickett, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly given, but the fire had got such headway that all efforts to save the mill were in vain. The mill was valued at $40,000; insurance on the building, machinery, flour, and grain, $40,000, equally divided between the North America of Philadelphia; Phœnix, of Hartford; American, Central, and Franklin, of St. Louis.

In West Union, Ia.; Loss, $12,000; Insurance, $8,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 28.—At West Union, Ia., a fire consumed the clothing stock of Goldberg & Cohen this morning at 1 o'clock. The total loss is estimated at $12,000; insured in the following companies: Phœnix, $1,500; Ætna, $1,500; Continental, $1,000; Underwriters', $1,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $3,000; total insurance, $8,000. The fire was caused by an overheated stove.

Bonded Warehouse in Pekin, Ill., Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The bonded warehouse of the City Distilling Company, of Pekin, burned this afternoon, consuming a large amount of highwines, on which the Government tax had not been paid. Col. Merriam was not informed of the amount, or how the fire originated.

In Crown Point, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Nov. 28.—A fire this morning destroyed the *Herald* building. Loss, between $5,000 and $10,000.

In Brownsville, Tenn.; Loss, $30,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28.—The *Avalanche* special says a fire at Brownsville, Tenn., Thursday morning, burned the entire block on the north side of the square except Filsenthal's store and Lee's Block, though both were much damaged. Six stores were destroyed. Most of the goods were saved. The loss is $30,000; insurance small, and mostly in the Mississippi Valley and Planters' Companies of Memphis.

At Pekin, Ill.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 28.—The bonded warehouse owned by the City Distillery Company, of Pekin, was destroyed by fire to-day, with the entire contents, including about 80 barrels of alcohol. It is supposed that a hot iron used by the gauger was dropped on the floor where the alcohol had leaked out. Loss not known.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—A fire in W. R. Woolley's distillery, yesterday, damaged the works to the extent of $20,000, on which there was only $6,000 insurance. The fire was accidental.

OSCEOLA COUNTY (IA.) SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 28.—Three car-loads of provisions, fuel, and clothing have already been received by the committee appointed to receive contributions for the Osceola County destitutes, and they will ship the same to-morrow to the disbursing agent for their relief.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Defeat of the Government in the Suits Brought at Hartford.

The Demurrer Sustained and the Bill Dismissed.

The Government's Damage by the Credit Mobilier Frauds Too Remote.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—The important Credit Mobilier suit which was tried in this city last October, has been decided by United States Judges Hunt and Shipman and the opinion was filed in the United States District Court, in this city, to-day. Motion of defendants' counsel to dismiss the bill, involving a question of jurisdiction, was decided in favor of the Government on the second point. The Court sustains the demurrer, and dismisses the bill as to parties who demurred. The ground of the demurrer is that the damage to the Government by the Credit-Mobilier frauds is too remote to be reached by the process pursued, or by any other, and that the Government has at present no pecuniary interest to be reached by the bill. The Court takes the view that there is no trust anywhere raised in behalf of the Government to be protected. The motion to dissolve the injunction is granted. It is not unlikely that the matter may go to the Supreme Court, though there is not much probability of a reversal.

NEW YORK.

Visit of Chinese Educational Commissioners—City Finances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Chinese Commissioners, five in number, who have charge of the education of the Chinese students in this country, arrived here to-day from Hartford, Conn., their headquarters. They have visited recently Hamilton, Yale, and Amherst Colleges, and leave to-morrow for Washington to witness the opening of Congress. It is their intention to incorporate in the school system in practice in China the best features of those that are in use in this country, and to that end will visit most of the prominent educational institutions throughout the United States.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The new Roman Catholic Cathedral on Fifth avenue is open to-day for visitors.

CITY FINANCES.

The failure of Comptroller Green to place the bonds of the city for nearly $3,000,000 will not embarrass the city departments, according to the Mayor. Its only effect, he says, will be to delay the permanent improvements which were to be begun immediately, in order that idle workingmen might be employed. Comptroller Green thinks that, notwithstanding his failure, the credit of the city will be preserved.

POLITICAL.

Time for Holding the Indiana State Convention Postponed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the State Democratic Committee to-night, speeches were made by the Hon. James Dowling, of Terre Haute, Gov. Hendricks, and others, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is deemed inexpedient to hold a Democratic State Convention sooner than next spring, therefore,

Resolved, That our Chairman be requested to call this Committee together some time during the month of March next, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Democratic State Convention.

Object of the Late Convention of Colored Men at Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—Dr. H. Fitz Butler, of this city, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the late Frankfort Colored Convention, states that the resolutions contemplated no such thing as forced social equality of whites and blacks, nor was it the spirit of the Convention. He wants the mixed-school system, however, giving whites and blacks equal advantages in the same school, but admits that it is objectionable to a large portion of the colored people in the city and State. The aim of his party is to bring the mixed-school system into practice, and this is the equal advantage intended by the resolution.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Contradiction of Rumors Unfavorable to the Northern Pacific Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—Rumors that the Northern Pacific would forfeit the lease of the Lake Superior & Mississippi and branches, by failure to pay the interest on the bonds of the last named, due in January, are contradicted by General Manager Mead.

New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad Trusteeship.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Elisha M. Brigham, Trustee for the bond-holders of the New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad, appointed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, with consent of Directors, to-day took possession of the Road, removing the late Manager, Wm. B. Litchfield.

WISCONSIN NORMAL SCHOOL PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Nov. 28.—It is announced that the Normal School Regents have adopted the plan prepared by D. R. Jones, an architect of this city, for the Fourth Normal School, to be located at River Falls, Pierce County, specifications for which are to be prepared, so that it can be advertised for and the contract let during the winter, work begun in the early spring, and the building be finished early in 1875.

DEATH OF A HERMIT VETERAN.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—John Johnson, one of the few surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, died at New Albany on Thursday, very suddenly, aged 72 years. He served three years in the late war, although very old, and was buried in the Government Cemetery. For some time before his death he lived a hermit life on his pension, and died while consulting the almanac to see when the pension was due.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—BEEVES—The market thus far has ruled dull and tame, with but little change in value. The attendance yesterday and to-day was small, and composed mainly of Eastern country dealers, whose wants were restricted, and who, therefore, are purchasing sparingly. Butchers also were in good attendance, but not quite satisfied with the market thus far, their profits having been quite limited. Although the market has ruled dull, the prices realized were fully equal to last week. Present indications are that there is to be a dragging market, as the Brighton and New York markets are not represented as yet.

RECEIPTS—Beeves, 3,757; sheep, 9,400; hogs, 50,600; horses, 48.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts number only 47 car-loads, or 9,400 head. Nearly all the receipts have gone forward in first hands. As they were not wanted here, they were forwarded to New York, as that is the only outlet. The market ruled steady, with but little inquiry.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand for the local trade and Cuba; double, $5.60; treble, $6.00@8.00; family, $8.50@9.00. Corn quiet and firmer; mixed, 75c; white, new, 76c; old, 78c. Oats quiet at 56@57c.

BRAN—Scarce and dull, at 98@95c.

HAY—Prime dull at $26.00; choice in demand at $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $14.50. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon dull and easier, at 6¼@7¼@8c. Hams not in demand, at 9@10½c. Lard firm; tierce, 8¼@8½c; keg, 9½c.

SUGAR—Demand good; common, 5¼@5½c; good common, 6c; low fair to good to fair, 6¾@7¾c; prime, 8½c; choice, 8¾c.

MOLASSES—Demand active; centrifugal, 25@45c; common, 35@40c; fair, 43@45c; prime to choice, 47@53c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COFFEE—21¼@21¾c.

COTTON—Quiet; sales of 4,000; no change from yesterday's quotations; receipts, 3,417 bales; export to the continent, 50; coastwise, 2,255; stock, 127,650; unsold, 37,600; week's sales, 26,000; receipts, net, 30,384; gross, 34,637; exports to Great Britain, 2,789.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 360; shipments, 402. There is a good inquiry from packers. Sales of through Texas cows at $1.60; Texas stock steers at $1.80; through Texas steers, $1.95; good do, $2.40; Colorado Texas steers, $2.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,410. The market is excited and prices advanced 20c, with sales at $3.60, and choice lots at $3.75. The competition between Eastern buyers and packers is brisk. Currency is scarce.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Nov. 28.

Schr Libbie Nau, Cleveland, grindstones.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Robert B. Campbell, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr John T. Mott, Oswego, coal.
Schr Margaret Dall, Grand River, lumber.

Lake Freights

Only one vessel was chartered, the steam-barge Cormorant, for corn to Sarnia, on through rate to Portland. Capacity, about 35,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES

$250,000! $100,000! $50,000! $25,000! $17,500!

Are only a few of the prizes to be given away at the Fourth Grand Gift Concert, at Louisville, on the 3d day of December next. In addition to these large fortunes, which will enrich ticket-holders, there are

Ten Gifts of $10,000 Each!
Thirty Gifts of $5,000 Each!
Fifty Gifts of $1,000 Each!

And a still larger number of smaller prizes, the whole aggregating

$1,500,000!

Tickets must be purchased this week. All information of this immense scheme can be had of the Chicago Agents, J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Victims of Obscure Diseases,

Seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male and female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Samaritan's Gift,

SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

A positive cure in from 2 to 4 days. Sold at 94 Lake-st. and 183 West Madison-st.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

FURS.

LADIES'

FINE FURS.

Owing to the "Hard Times" we have so reduced our prices that we are selling our Goods. We offer a

Complete Stock OF FASHIONABLE FURS

At prices that cannot fail to please. All the different styles of Furs that are worn, and the most perfect line of

FINE MINK FURS

Ever shown in this market. Our Stock of WINTER HATS AND CAPS is the best. Furs dressed and made to order. Trimmed and repaired promptly.

STRYKER,

231 WEST MADISON-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Glass Shades,

To cover Wax Flowers, Clocks, Ferneries, Statuary, Etc.

Holiday Fancy Goods,

Wholesale and Retail, in great variety, and very cheap.

WEST & CO.,

282 Wabash-av.

AND 276 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR.

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, recommended by eminent physicians and offered to the public as affording the most thorough protection against colds. A preventive and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER, BALL & HOYT,

30 & 32 West Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT!

WANTED—A stock of Dry Goods, Notions, or Boots and Shoes, from $5,000 to $30,000 worth, in exchange for a No. 1 Business Property in the flourishing city of Bloomington. Address DR. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED.

A situation by the author of the Shippers' Directory. Particulars, book, and plenty of work. Inquire of R. C. GREGG & CO., 38 Wabash-av.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

Money is still tight in this market, though the supply has evidently increased some, both at the banks and in the open markets. There is still a large amount of paper on the market, but the largest half of it is not considered desirable at all, and of really prime commercial paper there is very little. The most prominent feature in local business to-day was the "bulge" in the grain markets in consequence of the more warlike news in regard to Cuba and the rise in gold.

New York exchange is steadily becoming more abundant, though the price for sales between banks is still maintained at 50c per $1,000 premium.

THE EASTERN INFLATIONISTS.

For half a dozen years, Eastern newspapers and Eastern capitalists have been harping on what they were pleased to call the "clamor of the West for inflation of the currency." We believe that in general the West is in favor of "free banking," (by which we mean simply the repeal of the monopoly of banking privileges, which is established by limiting the National Bank circulation to any stated aggregate amount by law) so that the people of all parts of the country can have just as much paper currency as they can use, and have capital to pay for. But, as we mentioned a few days ago, the demand for real inflation and consequent depreciation of the currency comes from the East. Our Washington dispatches of yesterday confirm this by the announcement that Eastern and Southern Congressmen that have arrived in Washington seem to have a general understanding that they will combine in an effort to have an increase of from "$100,000,000 to $150,000,000 of currency." We presume, of course, that when people ask for an increase of currency to any *stated* amount they mean an increase in greenbacks to that amount, because it would be absurd to demand an increase of National Bank notes to any definite amount; banks would only issue as much currency as they could profitably keep in circulation. This is the difference between National Bank circulation and greenbacks, that the former is only proportioned to the necessities of business, while every issue of greenbacks is an arbitrary increase of the volume of paper money, regardless of whether the business of the country demands it or not. The arbitrary issue of greenbacks is inflation, and must result in depreciation of the value of the currency, while an increase of National Bank notes, without any increase of greenbacks, would have a tendency to appreciate the value of the whole volume of currency.

THE IDEAS OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON "FREE BANKING."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* prints a lengthy telegraphic synopsis of the forthcoming annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, from which we select the following:

There is little doubt that the term "free banking" by many persons is understood to mean the unrestricted issue of bank notes to any association organizing a national bank and depositing the required amount of United States bonds as security; but few persons who have given any considerable attention to this subject would be willing to advocate the unrestricted issue of National Bank notes to the amount of the public debt.

And again:

The profit upon the circulation of National Banks organized in the West and South during the past year did not much exceed 1 per cent for the country banks and was less than one-half per cent in the redemption cities. Under such a condition of things, with so small a margin of profit to be derived from the banking circulation, there would be little danger in throwing the doors wide open to any association properly organized that might demand such circulation; but with reduction of the value of the bonds, the approximation of the value of bank notes to the value of specie, the profit would increase and with the increase of profit the demand for the issue of additional bank notes would also increase, so that under such a system the issue of bank notes would have a continual tendency to lessen the value of the paper dollar, and prevent its approximation to the gold dollar, so that all ideas of specie payments would forever be abandoned. In order to insure the prompt redemption of the National Bank notes the amount issued must be so much increased that the notes will be (say) at ½ per cent discount; and this would probably not be accomplished until an addition was made to the present circulation of $100,000,000. The same result would follow from the reduction of the volume of legal-tender notes simultaneously with the increase of the issues of the bank notes.

The absurdities and contradictions in the foregoing paragraphs from the forthcoming report are remarkable.

After first intimating that the repeal of the legal limitation of the National Bank circulation to an aggregate of $354,000,000 would lead to an increase of bank notes equal to the whole amount of the public debt, the Comptroller proceeds to say, that the profits on National Bank circulation are so small that there would be no danger in throwing the doors wide open to all banks that might desire circulation if it were not for one contingency, viz: that the value of United States bonds might decline at the same time that the value of the currency appreciated.

We think it will puzzle anybody to conceive of circumstances under which the currency would appreciate, while at the same time the bonds of the United States should depreciate to an extent that would make them insufficient security for the currency issued against them. Perhaps the Comptroller means that with the decline of gold the currency price of the bonds would also decline. But would not this also show that their gold value was increasing, and was not this just what was contemplated when they were made the basis of the security for the National Bank circulation? But under any circumstances, there could never be a margin of less than 10 per cent in gold over and above the amount of circulation to be secured, and this would be enough. If both the currency and the United States bonds deposited to secure it should appreciate to par in gold, nobody would ever feel afraid that the security was not sufficient. What could be more absurd than to say, in the words of the above paragraph, that "the approximation of the value of the bank-notes to the value of specie" "would have a tendency to lessen the value of the paper dollar?" But again, the Comptroller, after saying that there would be danger that "free banking" would lead to an increase of bank-notes commensurate with the amount of the public debt, says that the only things that would secure the redemption of the bank-notes would be either a reduction of the volume of greenbacks or an increase of $100,000,000 of National Bank circulation.

We give it up! We have seen and read a host of absurdities on the currency question, but never so many of them compacted and piled into one paragraph as in the one last quoted above from the forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the National Currency.

REMARKABLE CHANGES IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Everybody now concedes that we have been importing much less this fall than for several years past, while at the same time it is well known that the value of our exports has largely increased, thus leaving the balance of foreign trade in our favor, and causing a steady flow of specie from Europe to this country for the last two months. It will be interesting, however, to know in what lines of commodities the changes have taken place.

The decrease of our whole imports of foreign goods is indicated to a great extent by the statistics of the British exports to this country for the first ten months of this year and of last. The greatest falling off has been in the cotton manufacture of iron. Bar, bolt, and rod iron has fallen 62 per cent; railroad iron, 60 per cent; and hoop, sheet, and boiler iron, 38 per cent; pig-iron has fallen off 45 per cent, and steel, 16 per cent. Of silks, we have taken only half as many; of cotton goods, 28 per cent less; of linen goods, 16 per cent less; of woolens, only 9 per cent less. Wool, on the other hand, has fallen off 60 per cent, and mixed goods in the same proportion.

On the other hand, the increase of exports of American manufactured articles from the United States to all parts of the world is shown by the facts that they amounted during the year ending June 30, 1873, in value, to $65,465,826, against $53,019,680 in the year ending June 30, 1871-'72, or an increase of 23½ per cent. The proportion of manufactured articles to the whole value of exports has also increased from about 9¼ to more than 10 per cent. Of the fifty-five enumerated articles and classes of articles, thirty-four show an increase and eleven a decrease in value of exports. There is an increase of 103 per cent in the value of refined sugar exported; of 65 per cent in agricultural implements; of leather and leather goods, 44 per cent; of wood manufactures, 29 per cent; of iron manufactures, 28 per cent; of steel manufactures, 28 per cent; of cotton goods, 26 per cent; of drugs and medicines, 22 per cent; and of railroad cars, 10 per cent. The decrease has been generally small, and for the most part in manufactures of secondary importance. There was a loss in the exports of ordnance stores of 40 per cent; of dyestuffs, of 36 per cent; and of sewing-machines, of 12 per cent. The other articles, in which the percentage of loss has so small as to amount to little more than a market fluctuation, were pot and pearl ashes, candles, manufactured copper, India-rubber manufactures, matches, paintings and engravings, wearing apparel, and wool manufactures. The total exhibit is the result of the increase during nine months of the year, for the tide of decreasing exports did not turn until October of last year.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108¾	109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¾	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	113¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	114	114¾
10-40s	108¼	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	103¾	103¾@100%
U. S. currency 6s	110	110½
Gold (full weight)	109	109¼
Gold coupons	109	109¼
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		par.
Gold exchange		109¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		107¼@108¾

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Sterling exchange, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	109	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, '64	111	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65	110¾	Currency 6s	110¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	109¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, new	54
Tennessee, old	72¼	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessee, new	55	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, old	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	52	St. Paul pfd	58¾
Cumberland	7¾	Wabash	47¾
Quicksilver	21	Wabash pfd	82
Adams Express	84	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	84½	Terre Haute	7
American Express	59¼	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	50	Chicago & Alton	93
Pacific Mail	31½	Chicago & Alton pfd	94¾
New York Central	91¾	Chic & Mississippi	39
Erie	45¾	C., C. & I. C	70
Erie pfd	68	C., R. & Q	92
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	72½
Harlem pfd	113	Indiana Central	23
Michigan Central	78¾	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	79¼	Union Pacific stocks	23¾
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pacific bonds	99
Northwestern pfd	69	Central Pacific bonds	92¾
Rock Island (ex. div.)	93¼	Del., Lack. & West	94
N. J. Central	94½	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	34¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Nov. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Jane st, 166 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x109¼ ft, dated April 1; consideration, $900.

Park st, n w corner of Wood st, undivided ¼ of 31 8-10x90 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $800.

Ashland av, 25 ft n of Clarinda st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $3,450.

West Chicago av, s w corner of Green st, 24x113 ft, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $5,000.

Ferdinand st, 300 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, 50x122 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $800.

West Twenty-second st, 58 9-10 ft e of Charles st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $800.

Wilcox st, w of Rockwell st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,000.

Western av, s of and near Polk st, w f, 33x125¼ ft, dated July 31; consideration, $1,100.

Wood st, s e cor of Julian st, w f, 42x100 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 16, in Block 4, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 3, in same block, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,900.

Cortland st, 116 ft w of Hoshaw av, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $1,200.

Blue Island av, 137 6-10 ft s of Sampson st, e f, 25x 124 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $5,500.

Lots 20 and 23, of Hurford's Lot 1, in Block 21, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $2,000.

Fulton st, s e cor of Cossitt st, n f, 49 8-10x110 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $3,750.

Halsted st, 126 ft n of Harrard st, w f, 40 ft running to Milwaukee av, with a front of 20¾ ft, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $16,000.

West Ohio st, 148 ft e of Western av, s f, 30x123¼ ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $3,300.

Lyman st, 50 ft w of Keely st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $900.

Wentworth av, s w cor of Twenty-seventh st, s f, 462x260 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $10,000. Executors of Francis C. Sherman to George C. Ames.

North LaSalle st, n w corner of Chicago av, s f, 130 1-10x109 ft, dated Nov. 4, 1872; consideration, $20,000.

North av, 188 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 28x108 ft, with buildings, dated July 21; consideration, $2,000.

Bluff st, 325 ft s of Division st, w f, 27x124 ft, dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $850.

Lot 20, in Block 2, in Miller & Rigdon's s e ¼ n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 19, 39, 13, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $320.

Lots 11, 12, and 15, in Block 3 of Johnson's part Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 31, in s ½ Block 54, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $425.

Lot 39, in same, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $425.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, of Barrett & Galloway's Resubdivision of Blocks 7 to 9, Henry Town, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 20, in Block 3, and Lot 6, of Lots 8 to 16, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $4,300.

Lot 16, fn Block 2, White's part of n ½ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,528	5,046	14,914	7,669
Wheat, bu	49,820	42,260	85,513	69,884
Corn, bu	27,590	30,030	13,249	27,718
Oats, bu	28,260	30,350	41,455	40,467
Rye, bu	1,444	3,488		763
Barley, bu	15,110	21,630	36,564	52,264
Grass seed, lbs	14,150	29,722	6,917	44,303
Timothy seed, lbs	63,700	31,200		21,300
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	68,500	25,780	61,600
Cured meats, lbs	307,070	305,570	5292,174	1205,650
Beef, bbls	60	1	575	801
Pork, bbls			3,638	7,116
Lard, lbs	236,250	7,900	1022,650	695,875
Tallow, lbs	21,010	12,570	74,980	61,890
Butter, lbs	89,485	92,051	88,046	35,500
Hides, lbs	7,600	7,994	1,000	1,464
Live hogs, No	71,692	47,845	21,295	8,219
Cattle, No	2,835	2,714	1,276	1,645
Sheep, No	2,612	3,130		1,151
Hides, lbs	170,200	121,190	325,619	108,580
Highwines, brls	342	101	409	591
Wool, lbs	28,200	140,511	80,010	330,928
Potatoes, bu	910	3,349	1,080	42
Lumber, m feet	3,264	3,650	1,351	1,464
Shingles, m	365	720	1,160	1,273
Lath, m	450	490	126	46
Salt, brls	17,450	28	1,972	1,066

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday and Thursday for city consumption: 3,207 bu wheat; 9,813 bu corn; 1,716 bu oats; 618 bu rye; 3,165 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store during the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock this morning: 341 cars wheat; 74 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 44 cars barley. Total, 491 cars, or 178,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again buoyant to-day, most of them being quite excited, and from causes which were chiefly local, though the strength was countenanced to some extent by advices from other points. The markets are now recovering from the depressing influences of the panic. It has been said to-day that they are not healthy. Excitement is seldom healthy, of itself; but it may accompany a restoration to health, and our grain and provisions are probably no higher to-day than they would have been with no panic. The lower prices brought out a good demand for breadstuffs, which lessened our stocks, and made possible an advance on the remainder, as well as what has yet to come in.

The great point in the principal cereals is that our markets are largely oversold, and there is little grain here wherewith to fill the maturing options, while present prices do not seem to form a sufficient attraction to draw large daily volumes out of the hands of country holders. Outside of any war prospect, there is need for all that we have to spare to the peoples of Europe, whether in provisions or breadstuffs, and that want is so fully recognized that we should possibly have had wheat selling at 2c per bu and corn at ¾@1c per bu in this market, but for the recent financial troubles. It is not likely that hogs and hog products would have been materially higher or more active, as they have been beaten down by the prospects of an excessive supply, which was not the case with grain. The shipping movement is good, though it was somewhat restricted to-day by the fact that our advance was more rapid than that at Eastern points, and was largely speculative.

In the dry-goods market a liberal amount of sales was accomplished, and full former rates were being realized for all department goods, while the more popular brands of bleached sheetings and shirtings were sensibly firmer, in sympathy with the Eastern market, a New York dispatch mentioning the advance of 1c in Hope, Lonsdale, Blackstone, and Androscoggin L bleached shirtings, and an advance of 2½c in Lonsdale and Pepperall wide bleached and brown sheetings. The only important change noted in connection with the grocery market was the sharp advance in coffees, Javas going up a full 1c, while Mocha, Rio, and other grades were ½@¾c higher than on Wednesday. The advance established early in the week has greatly stimulated the demand, and just now the market is considerably excited, present indications pointing to even higher prices than now prevail. Sugar and sirups are moving on a liberal scale, and rice, spices, and soaps are also being distributed freely. The butter and cheese markets were quiet; and the former was less firm. Canned goods sold to only a limited extent, but the general market was firm, while, under anything like an active demand, some lines would undoubtedly advance. Coal and wood were quoted dull at about previous prices. Bagging remains quiet and steady at 36½c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston; 33c for Otter Creek, and at 31½c for American and Amoskeag. In the fish and dried fruit markets there were no new features worthy of mention. Leather, pig iron and paints remain very dull, with prices in buyers' favor. There was an active demand for carbon and lard oil, while all other descriptions ruled very quiet. Prices were the same as on Wednesday, with the exception of lard oil, which was held 2c higher.

Trade at the lumber-yards continues of a limited character, prices ruling about the same as for several weeks past. The wholesale market was quiet. There were no new features in the hardware business. Metals, nails, and iron met with only a light demand at previous prices. Cooperage was quiet, excepting packers' descriptions, which were in urgent demand and firm. Tierces advanced, quotable at $1.80; pork barrels at $1.65. The demand for hay was reported fair, and the market for timothy firm, the medium grades having advanced 50c per ton. Hops and broom-corn were quiet and without material change. The market for seeds again reported quiet. Potatoes were firm and in fair request from store. Few car lots were offered, the cold weather preventing their being handled with safety. The seed market was quiet and unchanged. There was no improvement in the demand for poultry. The supply is excessive and prices are weak and lower.

Highwines were active, but declined ½c per gallon, in sympathy with a decline in New York, which was quoted at 91½c. Sales were reported here early of 100 brls at 89½c, and later of 250 brls at 89c, the market closing at the inside.

Lake freights were quiet and nominal as regards terms. Only one charter was reported, which will carry 35,000 bu corn on through rate to New England.

Provisions were moderately active, and quite excited, advancing 20@80c per brl on mess pork, and 40@50c per 100 lbs on lard, the more deferred options being the strongest, while meats averaged a little more than ½c per lb higher. The market opened strong, under a brisk speculative demand, in sympathy with the buoyant feeling in breadstuffs, and in consequence of an advance in the prices of live hogs, which drove the Cincinnati purchasers out of the market,—they have sent forward about 4,700 head up to last evening at a cost of 90c per head for transportation. There were a great many orders on the market, but holders of products put up the prices to points at which many of them could not fill, though there was a brisk trade. After the buyers had mostly got through there was a marked falling off in firmness, and product was freely offered at a decline of about one-half the advance gained. The aggregate of sales made this season thus far is probably greater than for the same time in any previous year, notwithstanding the long reported dullness; and the packers have, therefore, sold well up to date, which enables them to take an independent position in regard to quotations. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $13.00; do seller January, $13.60@13.10; do seller January, $13.60@13.65; do seller February, $14.12½@14.25; prime mess pork, $11.75@12.00; extra prime do, $9.75@10.00. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.62½@7.75; do seller December, $7.62½@7.75; do seller January, $7.95@8.00; do seller February, $8.12½@8.25. Green hams at 7½@8c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6c; do short clear, 6½c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4½@4¾c for shoulders, 6¼c for short ribs and long clear, and 6¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5c; Dec. and Jan. do, 5@5¼c; Cumberlands, 6¾@6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@6¼c; do short clear, 6¾c; do long cut hams, 8@8¼c. Meats seller January, about ½c@¾c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@$8.225; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $19.00@20.00. City tallow, 6¾@6½c; grease quotable at 6c@5½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork (new) at $13.00; 1,500 brls do, seller December, at $13.25; 500 brls do at $13.00; 750 brls do, seller January, at $13.50; 3,000 brls do seller February at $14.25; 1,500 brls do at $14.12½; 500 brls do at $14.10; 2,500 brls do at $14.00; 500 tcs lard, seller December, at 7¾c; 500 tcs do at 7¾c (Wednesday evening); 500 tcs do at 7¾c; 250 tcs do seller January, at 8c; 2,000 tcs do, seller February, at 8¼c; 100 tcs do at $8.13¾; 1,000 tcs do at $8.15; 750 tcs do at 8½c; 100 tcs do (Wednesday evening) at 7½c; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at 4½c; 40 boxes salted shoulders at 5c; 750 boxes do at 4½c; 250 boxes do at 4¾c; 60,000 lbs do (seller 30 days) on private terms; 25 boxes light Cumberlands, seller December, at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs green short ribs (at Peoria) at 5½c; 100 boxes short ribs, seller February, at 7c; 500 boxes short clear, seller December, at 6¾c; 5,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 8c; 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7¾c; 2,500 pcs and 40,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7c; 675 brls beef hams at $20.00.

Dressed hogs were quiet and strong, in sympathy with live; 148 head were reported sold at $4.75; and 6 head at $4.50 per 100 lbs, the market closing strong. Several dealers will begin to slaughter on Monday, and the market will probably be active towards the close of next week.

Flour was less active, but stronger, good shipping extras being generally marked up 12½@25c per brl, to correspond with the rise in wheat; while winters exhibited little change, not being much sought for. Exporters took hold moderately at the higher range, though they would have bought more freely if the smallness of the offerings had not restricted business. Buckwheat flour was steady, and bran easier. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $6.75; 100 brls do (Wisconsin) at $6.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $5.90; 900 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75; 10 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls rye at $4.37½. Total, 1,435 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.25; 10 tons do at $12.00, both on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.00
Red winters	6.00	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.00	@ 6.75
Medium to good do	5.00	@ 6.00
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25	@ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	12.00	@12.50

Wheat was active and excited, ranging 2@4c per bu higher on options than on Wednesday. Liverpool and New York were both quoted higher, and the market here has been largely oversold, while the receipts, though on the increase, are too small to make much difference in the option department—especially as they are freely taken up by shippers as fast as placed on the market. There was a very good demand for cash wheat to-day, even at the sharp advance,—all of it being wanted for shipment or by local millers,—but at about ¼c below December, instead of being at a premium, as heretofore. The bulk of the options were chiefly taken by the short interest, either in cash or options, there being a great many orders on the floor from parties in the country who are short sellers. December opened at $1.06¾, rose to $1.08¼, declined to $1.07¾, advanced to $1.10, receded to $1.08, and closed firmer at $1.09¾. Seller January sold at $1.09@1.12, closing at $1.11¾. Seller February sold at $1.11¾@1.14, seller March at $1.16¾. No. 2 spring sold at $1.08¾@1.09¼, closing at $1.08¾, with a preference of ¾c for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring sold at $1.11¾@1.13, "hard" being at ¾c discount. No. 3 spring closed at $1.04¾, and rejected do at 98¾c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13; 5,600 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu No. 1 March western at $1.12¾; 400 bu do at $1.12; 6,000 bu do at $1.11¾; 15,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 32,900 bu do at $1.09; 2,400 bu do at $1.08¾; 24,800 bu do at $1.08¾; 800 bu do at $1.08¼; 1,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 5,600 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08¾; 4,000 bu do at $1.08¾; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 2,400 bu do at $1.04¾; 400 bu do at $1.04½; 2,000 bu rejected at 99c; 1,600 bu do at 98¾c; 400 bu by sample at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu winter at $1.30, all delivered. Total, 142,000 bu.

Corn was active in the speculative department, and averaged 2¾@3c higher than on Wednesday, being in urgent demand through the greater part of the session. The receipts continue very small, only 74 car loads, or less than 30,000 bu, being inspected into store since Wednesday morning. This causes the short interest to be very anxious, especially for December, the delivery day for which is close at hand. The recent rapid advance caused three of the smaller class of operators on the short side to "lie down" in the earlier part of the week; and to-day a larger one was announced to have failed, being "short to almost everybody." This caused a rush this morning on the part of many who thought they had settled up their deals through him, and now found themselves obliged to buy again to make good their short sales. There being very little on the market, prices quickly rose under the demand, making the session one of the most exciting that has been known in a long time. There was no demand for shipment, of any consequence, as shippers regarded the advance as being too great to be permanent, though corn was strong at other points. The current receipts of No. 2 were chiefly taken to fill in options. Seller December opened at 45½c, advanced to 47½c, declined to 46¾c, and closed firmer at 47¼c. Seller January sold at 48@48¾c, closing at 47¾c. Seller May was quoted at 54½c bid, and 55c asked. Cash No. 2 sold at 46½@47¾c, closing at 47c, with little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts or high mixed. Rejected closed at 45½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 47¼c; 2,000 bu do at 47¼c; 19,400 bu do at 47c; 7,000 bu do at 46¾c; 3,200 bu do at 46½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 46c; 400 bu do at 45½c; 800 bu do at 45c; 800 bu ear, delivered at Stock Yards, at 41c. Total, 86,800 bu.

Oats were more active, at an average advance of 1½c, under a good demand, with light offerings and a report of further reduction of our stocks in store, which made the shorts nervous, though there was not the same reason for anxiety as in the cases of corn and wheat. Seller December sold at 34½@35¼c, cash at the same prices, and seller January at 35½@35¾c, all closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 35¼c; 4,800 bu do at 35c; 1,600 bu do at 34¾c; 1,200 bu rejected at 33c; 2,400 bu No. 1 white at 36c; 1,200 bu No. 2 do at 35c; 600 bu by sample (in bags) at 40c; 600 bu do at 37c; 600 bu do at 33c; 600 bu do at 34c, on track; 6,000 bu free on board at 38c. Total, 20,400 bu.

Rye was more active and 2@4c higher, though the receipts were rather more liberal than the average. There was a light demand for shipment, and holders were able to command an advance, in sympathy with other grain. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 seller December at 70c; 800 bu do at 69¼c; 800 bu do at 69c. Total, 4,000 bu. The market closed firm at 70c. Other grades were not mentioned.

Barley was more active and 2@3c higher, being in better demand, with only moderate offerings. Buyers held off till late, but finally conceded the difference, though there was nothing in the tone of prices from other points to cause an advance. No. 2 sold at $1.34@1.37, closing at $1.36, and at $1.35@1.37 seller December. No. 3 sold at 95@98c cash, and 96c seller December, both closing at 96@97c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1.37; 15,800 bu do at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.35; 1,200 bu do at $1.34; 400 bu No. 3 at 98c; 400 bu do at 97c; 4,400 bu do at 96c; 400 bu do at 95c; 1,200 bu rejected at 85c; 5,200 bu do at 84c; 1,200 bu do at 83½c; 800 bu do at 83c; 2,000 bu do at 82c; 1,600 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at 90c, on track. Total, 35,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbolm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

NOV. 28.—London—Cargoes off coast, both wheat and corn, strong. Cargoes of wheat on passage stiff. Good cargoes of American mixed corn off coast, 35s 6d; nearly for prompt shipment, 34s. California wheat for shipment, 65s 6d; do on passage, 65s@65s 6d. English country markets for wheat a shade dearer. French do steady. Wheat firmer. Corn firm and strong. Liverpool—Wheat active. California club, 12s 8d@12s 9d; do white, 12s 5d@12s 9d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 7d.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and firm, advancing ½c. Seller December sold at $1.09@1.09¾, and seller January at $1.11@1.12, both closing at the outside. Corn was in moderate demand and, firm closing at 47½@47¾c for December and 47¾@48c seller January. Provisions were active and strong. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $13.20; 500 brls do at $13.25 seller December; also 1,000 brls at $14.00, and 500 brls at $14.12½, both seller February; 500 tcs lard at 7¾c seller December, 750 tcs at 8¼c seller February.

EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, CHICAGO, Nov. 28—9 p. m.

Sales 500 brls mess pork, seller February, at $14.00; 500 brls do, seller February, at $14.10; 500 brls do, seller February, at $14.15; 500 brls do, seller January, at $13.87½; 500 brls do, seller January, at $13.87½; 2 cars green hams, 16 lbs av, at 7¾c; 2 cars green shoulders at 4¾c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was easier; quotable at $1.78@1.83.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were quiet. We quote: Navy beans, $2.40@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@1.75; white peas, $1.40; yellow do, $1.35.

BUTTER—Aside from the purchases of local customers there was but little doing in the market for this staple, and former prices were barely sustained. There was no quotable change, however, the following being the nominal rates: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 18@28c.

BAGGING—Prices were the same as for the past fortnight or more, where they may be considered steady. We repeat our list as follows: Stark A, 36¼c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34¼c; American, 31½c; Lonsdale, 32c; Otter Creek, 30c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; guinea, single, 17@18c; do double, 37½@28c; woolsacks, 55@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The demand was again confined to a few small lots, and former rates remain quiet at about previous prices. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 16c; extra winter lard, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 63@65c; linseed raw, 90@95c; do do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 50@52c; sperm, $1.60@2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, 76 gravity, 25.

POTATOES—The receipts were light, and trade was confined principally to selling lots from store. The market is firm at $2.75 for sound peachblows in barrels, and at $1.85@2.00 per bu out of store.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is still overstocked with dressed poultry, and receivers find it almost impossible to dispose of their consignments at 30.00; dressed geese are offered very freely at 9@10c per lb; and chickens at $1.50@2.50. Quail and prairie chickens were in moderate request, the former being lower. Ducks were also lower, and venison dull. We quote: Chickens, $1.50@2.50 per doz for choice dressed, @2.50; common do, $1.00@1.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@3.75; geese, $6.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $2.25@2.75; partridges, $3.75@4.00; live turkeys, 7@8c; do chickens, 5@6c; do ducks, 6@7c; do geese, $5.00@6

...s of two or more days, and ... close. The season is much ...ngland to the 12th of Novem... ...pondent says there is a good ... and English cheese. Ameri... ...st, and English cheddar at ... ...feeling is in favor of an ad... ...t. Cornmeals sells for 142s; ...dian at 100@124s per cwt.

...Y TELEGRAPH.

...n Markets.

...ll a. m.—Breadstuffs quiet ... 2s6d@2s9d. Wheat—White, ...ils 9d@12s 5d; white, 13s 2d ... 3d. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, ...

...1 p. m.—Unchanged. Re... ...ceive days, 43,000 qrs.—23,000 ...rs.—16,000 American. ... 2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet, ...d; white, 13s 4d@13s 8d; ... 2d. Corn, 35s@35s 3d. Rest un...

Cotton steady; middling up... ...d. 9000 sales, 15,000 bales; ...tion and export, 5,000; sales ...rt; 13,000; speculation, 7,000; ...n, 74,000; receipts, 62,000; ...export, 4,000; stock afloat, ...000. Yarns and fabrics of ...ting higher.

...lifornia white wheat, average ... club 6s, 12s 6d@13s; red ...d winter, 12s@12s 2d, ... 6½s. Cumberland middlings, ...

...n.—The amount of bullion ...ipped to-day on balance is ...mount in open market for 3 ...cent, or 1 per cent below the ... money, 93½@93⅝; on so... securities, 2os, or 7 %, 93⅜; ... 1 new, 8s, 9d; Erie, 38¾; ... York Central, 77. ...-20s of '62, 96¾. ... 53⅞ 75c.

...tock Barkets.

...BERRY, PA.

...The Chicago Tribune.

Nov. 28.—CATTLE—The receipts ...or the week ending Nov. 27 ...s against 258 cars the week ...ard sales has been much the ... demand was fair, but the ...rices of a shade from the ...ek. It is thought they have ...supposed reason is, that the ...ed beyond the demand, yet ...the better, if any at all. It ...ions, but the rates are about ...ows, 1,500 lbs. steers, $5.35@ ...,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4.25@4.75; ...,000 to 1,100 lbs, $3.75@4.00; ...bs, $2.75@3.30; bulls, stags, ...bs $2.00@2.75. The sales for ...83 head.

...e the week were 286¼ cars, or ...e for the week before. The ...o the demand. The market ...n on last Friday and Satur... ...ing up since then. Extra ...d Philadelphia, $4.35; good ...enkers, $3.80; heavy coarse ...on hand unsold, and light ar...

...r the week were 39¼ cars, or ...the week before. The sup... light, and prices off; ex... $6.50@6.75; good, $5 to 90 ; Indiana, $3.50@4.30; com... a fair supply on hand.

...W YORK.

...RKETS—Arrivals yesterday ...350 for the last four days, ...e time last week. The market ...The offerings are exclusively ...steers, and sold at from $3.00 ...

...ceipts for two days 6,840, ...four days, against 13,020 for ... The market is barely steady ...a few good to choice lambs ...

...day and to-day 13,250, mak... days, against 23,330 for the ... market is a shade firmer, ...@4½; sales of 3 cars Ohio, ...ssed advanced to 5½@5¾c, ... 5½c.

...FFALO.

...TTLE—Receipts including re... for the week 4,726. The only ...is left in the yards. The only ...Indiana steers, av 939@1,296 lbs, ...steers, av 1,115@1,230 lbs, at ...ers, av 1,007 lbs, at $4.40. ...Receipts including reported ...the week 9,800. The market ...firm at $4.75@5.00 for ... Western sheep at $3.87½@ ...

...ding reported arrivals 3,200; ... against 41,800 for the same ...rket is active at $4.11½@4.35 ...0 for heavy; but few of the ... yards.

...ool Trade.

...28.—Wool quiet and firm; ... Virginia double extra and ...47@50c; medium, 45@50c; ...York, Michigan, Indiana, and ...ri, 44@46c; coarse, 43@ ...57@60c; combing, unwashed, ... fine, unwashed, 30@ ...d, 30@32c; pulled, 30@ ...

...oods Market.

...ess was quiet to-day in ... distribution was un... ...cotton goods was quiet, ...revision of prices is antici... ...s and cotton flannels are more ...now in fair supply. Cotton ...l flannels, woolens, and blan... in good request. Shawls ...

...Market.

...e petroleum active and ...ed at 87½c. Refined ...

...e Markets.

...YORK.

...—COTTON—In good request; ... futures closed steady at a ...

...ersibly active and higher; ... Western and State, $5.20 ..., $6.55@6.70; Round Hoop ... extra, $7.70@8.30; ...louis, $6.80@11.00. Rye ... Corn meal scarce and ...5@5.80. Wheat in moderate ...Spring, 1@2c higher; No. 3 ... 144,000 bu; Chicago, 1,000 ...53; No. 2 Chicago, $1.50; ... Northwest, in store, $1.53; ...; winter red Western, $1.61@ ... Rye scarce and firm at 95c@ ...ster, $1.63@1.70. Malt scarce ...demand and higher; receipts, ...1 Western in store, 72@74c; ... in store, 76c; mixed West... ...firm and more active; ...Western, afloat, 55@56c; ... white, 57@58c. ...rn, 29@30c.

...peed.

...ctive and higher; Rio, 20@ ...and rice unchanged. ...ee; refined, 13¼c. ...at 59¼@40c. ...mer; mess, $14.50 cash; $15.50 ... March. Beef and cut meats ...and higher; long clear, ...ort clear, January, 7¼@ ...c. Lard excited and ... 8¾@ January; 8¾@8¾c

...good to fine Western ...Western, 13¾c.

...ge.

...UFFALO.

...BREADSTUFFS—Wheat strong; ...ceipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 Milwau... ...rn active and higher; sales ...rn active and higher; sales ...Western at 55½ for lots, 56@ ...2 held at 45c. Rye quiet; No. ...geected.

...ETROIT.

...BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and ...dull; extra, $1.58@1.59; No. 1, ...1.42 asked. Corn steady at ...

...4.25.

...LTIMORE.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good ...d. Wheat active, strong, and ...er; mixed Western, 46c. Oats ...d Western, 46@47c; white, 48@ ...

...d higher; mess pork, $14.75@ ...; none here. Clear rib—[illegible]c for ...acon—Sliders scarce at 7¾@ ...Lard, none here. ...tive and firm; good to choice ...

...295c.

...WAUKEE.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ...steady; No. 1, $1.13¾; No. 2, ... December; $1.10¾ January. ...c. Corn steady; No. 2, 35c. ...Barley dull and nominal; No. ...

...00 bris; wheat, 202,000 bu. ...1,000 bris; wheat, 187,000 bu.

...EVELAND.

...T.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet ... firm; old, 89@91c; new, 86c. ...ats, 44c; No. 2, 42c.

...NCINNATI.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ...t steady. Corn quiet; old ...at 82@83c. Oats and barley ...

...nactive, speculative demand ... held at $13.75@14.00, sellers ...ng; bulk, for steam, free ...mber held at 7¼@7½c, spot, ...houlders, 5¾@5¾c; clear rib, ...c, with free buyers at these ...at the close. Bacon steady; ...ib, 7c; clear, 7¾c; buyers at ...meats strong; held higher; ...c; clear rib, 6¾c. ...Receipts for the past four ...hipments, 1,650.

...HILADELPHIA.

...28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour ... Minnesota extra family, $6.50@ ...and Ohio, $7.50@7.75. Wheat ...d, $1.60@1.62; amber, $1.65; ...e steady. Corn steady; yellow

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

...I. Rice, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

J. A. Morgan, Detroit, Mich., is at the Briggs.

Gen. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., is at the Gardner.

Hiram Tucker, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

D. S. Burt, of Marquette, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. M. Johnson, New Haven, is a guest at the Briggs.

W. C. Parson, Clinton, Iowa, is stopping at the Briggs.

Gen. William S. Smith, of Maywood, is at the Palmer.

C. S. Dunbar, of Salt Lake City, is at the Palmer.

Col. J. Merriman, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Palmer.

W. L. Chalfant, of Pittsburgh, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. Q. Covington, of Cincinnati, is at the Grand Pacific.

R. Sage, Jr., of Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John J. Patford, of Iowa, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. C. Y. Wimple, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. L. J. Dore, of Green Bay, is at the Sherman.

Samuel W. Hill, of Lake Superior, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. R. Cheney, of San Francisco, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. H. A. Manning, of Connecticut, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. E. W. Willard, of Newport, R. I., is at the Gardner.

The Hon. W. T. Atkinson, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Sherman.

J. Arnot, St. Louis, and C. E. Starr, Burlington, Iowa, are registered at the Gardner.

H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, left for the East yesterday.

Gen. Charles Payne, Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is in the city.

Samuel Bland, who lectured at Kingsbury Hall last Wednesday evening, is not the Dr. Bland, of the *Scientific Farmer*.

J. H. Stewart, Madison; G. W. Van Dusen, Rochester; Dexter Curtis, Madison; E. Porter, Joliet; and L. W. Burnham, San Francisco, are stopping at the Palmer.

Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and Secretary of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association of America, has gone to New York on business.

J. W. Bruce, St. Louis; August Tabor, New York; J. J. White, Fort Wayne; J. B. Rumsey, Omaha; A. M. Clark, Leavenworth, and F. M. Young, Nashville, Tenn., are registered at the Grand Pacific.

W. L. Arney, Freeport, Ill., C. Stoddard, New York; C. M. Brazer, Rockford; Thomas A. Stone, Sioux City; N. Pine, Minneapolis; Thomas J. McKenzie, Canada, and D. G. Harris, Philadelphia, are guests at the Sherman.

F. E. Hinckley, Esq., President of the Chicago & Paducah, and several other roads, has gone to Bloomington to take possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, having been appointed one of the Receivers of that road.

Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, who has been to Cairo looking after the new connection of his road with the Mississippi Central, returned yesterday, and reports that the road will be in condition to go into active operation by the 1st of December next.

Mr. Elias Taylor, a prominent citizen of Michigan City, and formerly one of Chicago's early settlers, died in Michigan on last Sunday night, and was buried with Masonic honors on Tuesday night. Mr. Taylor was born in Guilford, Vt., on the 22d of February, 1790. He went to the State of Indiana in 1824, and settled in Michigan City in 1834. In the year 1820 he carried the mail from Detroit to Chicago, at a time when his only companions on the journey were Indians and wolves. Mr. Taylor was one of the oldest Masons in the country, having joined the fraternity in Detroit at so early a day that there was no lodge west of that city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Bishop R. S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. He will remain a few days in this city before leaving for his future home in Cincinnati.

IN GENERAL.

Burritt, who escaped hanging in 1865, is teaching penmanship in Maryland.

Mrs. Brigham Young, No. 17, is going to lecture to the Londoners in January.

The Hon. John M. Francis has formally resumed the editorship of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*.

Miss Nellie Grant will be among the pretty Martha Washington girls at the Centennial tea-party.

Ned Buntline again forfeited his bail in St. Louis last week. He was indicted for rioting there twenty years ago.

The next Mayor of Boston, Mr. Samuel C. Cobb, is described as "a modified Democrat, with Republican tendencies."

Anna Dickinson kept a Syracuse audience waiting half-an-hour the other night because her gown dress with trail hadn't come.

There is a rumor that Gen. Banks' eldest daughter is engaged, and soon to be married to ex-Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana.—*Boston Globe.*

The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Dr. Dollinger, on the occasion of his fifty years' Professor's jubilee, the order of the Red Eagle of the second class, with the star.

A correspondent corrects the statement that both Castelar and Gambetta are Jews. The former is a Catholic Spaniard of Irish descent, and the latter an Italian Protestant.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

One of the residents of Passaic, N. J., is Lenard Bremen, who was formerly a gardener in the employ of the Emperor of Germany. When he heard bade good-by to fatherland, William gave him a gold watch set with brilliants to remember him by.

George Woodley, an errand boy, 16 years of age, has committed suicide at Brighton, England, while in a state of depression caused by the fear that a promised rise of wages would be withheld from him in consequence of his having overslept himself.

Charley Ross, the successful rider of Thad. Stevens, at San Francisco, will receive from George Treat a present of $2,000 in coin, and is also to be sent to a first-class school for two years, all his expenses to be paid by Treat. He also won a handsome sum in the pools, and received a number of 20's from heavy winners on the race.

About a year ago a daughter of John Corkery, in Bremen County, Iowa, brought a charge of incest against her father, for which he was bound over. He stoutly denied the charge, but found few believers, and subsequently committed suicide. His daughter now confesses that she trumped up the charge, and has disappeared, and it is believed has entered upon a life of prostitution.

Bishop Heber wrote the popular hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" one Saturday evening in the old vicarage-house of his father-in-law, Dean Shirley, who needed it for a special occasion. He composed it in a very short time; only one word needed correction, and it was printed that evening and sung the following day in Wrexham Church. The printer is still living who set up the types when a boy.

Madame Yano, the Japanese Princess who is expected to lend Ce'estial brilliancy to Washington society this winter, made a sensation in St. Louis, where she stopped for a day. She is quite petite, with a light brown complexion, black hair and eyes. She was dressed in American style and traveling dress, having been fitted out in San Francisco. She received the best education afforded by her country.

George Allender, destitute, out of work, and setting a very small value on his life, rode from Martinsburg, Va., to Baltimore, 100 miles, the other day, on the "truck," under a passenger car, where he had only a foot of space vertically, and was obliged to stretch himself out full length on the timbers. He nearly died from cold, and was in great danger of falling in consequence. The Baltimoreans gave him something for his stomach and something for his purse, and sent him to Washington.

The Rev. Henry Brown, a Staffordshire (England) clergyman, was married recently to the daughter of the Rev. E. T. Codd, Vicar of Tachbrook. As the bride and bridegroom were leaving Mr. Codd's house, the customary old shoes and a quantity of rice were thrown at them. Some of the missiles struck the horse, which bolted. The driver was thrown off the box, and the carriage passed over him. The carriage subsequently came into collision with a cab and capsized, and was smashed to pieces. The bridegroom was thrown out of the window, and is in a precarious state. The bride was not hurt.

In receiving several members of the religious corporations, the Pope said that the suppression of these bodies was a visitation of Providence, because they had not kept up their discipline, and had become corrupt. If they ever reassembled, rigorous reforms would be necessary. In reference to the letter of the Comte de Chambord, His Holiness said that Providence acted mysteriously, and its decrees must be received with resignation. He has, at the same time, according to reports from Rome, addressed a letter to the Count, congratulating him for having cleared up all doubts about his position.

The astronomical and other scientific apparatus belonging to the estate of Alexander von Humboldt has recently been presented to the Strasburg University. They had been sent to the auction rooms, and were being advertised in the Berlin papers, when a Mr. Lowenberg conceived the happy thought to preserve this interesting collection of the greatest explorer of natural sciences our age has produced, in its entirety, and keep it in some public scientific institution as a memento of the great departed. Together with Profs. Virchow, Foerster, and others, sufficient money was soon collected to make the purchase, and the Strasburg University was chosen as the place to be enriched by this interesting and valuable collection.

It is stated that Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, who died recently leaving a property estimated at $3,000,000, did not leave a will. His gifts comprise his endowment of the Hitchcock Scientific Fund each year in his native town, buildings and funds, at an outlay of $80,000; donations to Amherst College, commencing a quarter of a century ago, and aggregating $175,000, the largest single amount given to the institution being $100,000, presented last year; contributions to the fund of the Andover Theological Seminary, footing up $120,000; $50,000 to the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., and $8,000 to Tabor, Ia., College. Mr. Hitchcock also made handsome presents to the Congregational denomination, gave to the church at Brimfield, a number of years ago, $5,000 as a fund, and, within a year, as will be remembered, gave $40,000 toward the Congregational house in this city. His benefactions reach $650,000.—*Boston Globe.*

PORK-PACKING FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Nov. 25, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Knowing the deep interest you take in developing the industrial interests of the great Northwest, I take the liberty of calling your attention to an interest that I look upon as one of primary importance at the present time. As it is now the commencement of the pork-packing season, and the amount of pork to handle promises to be greater than we ever had before, it is incumbent on us to find the best paying markets for our produce; and I would call your attention to the vast discrepancy there is in the price of American and Irish bacon in the English markets at the present time. The great question of the day amongst British agriculturists is the future meat supply. Owing to various causes, the supply of meats has diminished to such an extent that the poorer classes can't afford to purchase their usual supply, and the middle classes have to curtail their expenses so much that their outlays for meat are much less than formerly. There has been a great effort (and it has proved a successful one) to introduce fresh meat, put up in air-tight cans, from Australia. In the year 1867, 50 cans of air-tight meats were introduced into London from Australia, as an experiment; and so well did the enterprise take that 22,000,000 of cans were imported into England in 1871. Since that, the demand has been ahead of the supply; and now, like our Indian corn, it has become one of the necessities.

In a visit I made to the British Islands, I became a good deal interested in this meat question, and tried every means to get some of the Irish bacon-packers to come over here and pack for this market. In order to make it will refer to the market-reports in the paper (the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*) that I send with this, you will see that, while the best Irish bacon is quoted from 72s. to 78s. per cwt (112 lbs), American only brings from 45s. to 63s. per cwt. Now, why is this? Our meat is just as good as theirs. The difference is in the method of handling. Another point: They never pack heavy pork. Their standard hogs for bacon average 12 stone, or 168 lbs; seldom go over 200 lbs. Very little pickled pork is put on the market. The bacon is cured in flitches or whole sides, with a small ham cut out and the shoulder-bones extracted. The lard for the British market is always put up in bladders; generally beef-bladders are used; and, though some foreign lard is sold in casks and barrels, still it is never quoted as high as the lard put up in bladders. This may seem strange to us; but if we want to go into a foreign market and get the highest figures for our produce, we must meet the requirements of that market, or sell at a loss.

I have written several letters for the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* on this subject, calling the attention of Irish packers to the great advantages to be obtained by coming over here and packing according to their own rules for that market; and I find that those letters have not been without effect. One gentlemen came here the other day from Belfast, Ireland, looking up a location to pack 1,000 hogs a day; but, as he wanted nothing but light hogs, and it would be difficult to obtain so large a number of that class of hogs here, he went to Chicago. I believe if some of our Western pork-packers would send over to Ireland and get some experienced hands to come over here and pack for the English market, that it would not be long till American bacon, like American cheese, would stand at the head of the market.

Another industry that could be pursued to advantage would be the putting up of sausage-meat in air-tight cans, and shipping it to Europe. At this season of the year, it is a drug at almost all packing points; and, were I in the business, I would venture putting up some of the hams and meat in the same manner. I believe the day is not far distant when meats will be cured in the same manner as fish, fruits, and vegetables. I find, by a late paper, that parties in England are introducing whole carcasses of fresh beef from Australia. When we consider the feverish state in which live cattle and other stock arrive at their destination after a prolonged journey of 1,000 miles or over, is it any wonder that their meat spreads disease and death in a hundred insidious forms? And then there is another very important point: The freight on dead meat would not be anything in proportion to the live animal.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

ARKANSAS.

Some Facts About Its Capital City.

The State Possessed of Great Natural Wealth, but Its Treasury Bankrupted by Misrule.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 23, 1873.

Little Rock is situated on a beautiful site, on the west side of the Arkansas River, 345 miles from St. Louis, and is said to contain a population of 20,000 inhabitants; but, unfortunately, a large portion of the population consists of

WORTHLESS NEGROES AND WHITE GEYPERS.

The latter, according to a well-known Missouri geologist, belong to the lowest order of the genus homo. Consequently these two classes, while they go to swell the population, add nothing to the value of the city; and hence a Northern city, with an active, productive population of 5,000, is equal, in point of real value of population, to Little Rock, which has 15,000 valuable, wealth-producing citizens, and 5,000 negroes and geypers, who go to create a tax on the labor of others, but nothing to advance the wealth of the community.

The position of Little Rock must necessarily render it the greatest railroad centre in the State, and a few years will rid it of a large share of its present useless population, and give it good citizens in their places. In point of climate and beauty of location, it has few equals in the United States. The atmosphere is soft, but bracing, and Northern people who live here seem perfectly infatuated, and now that the Cairo & Fulton Railroad has given it direct communication with the North and East, Northern people and Northern capital will rapidly flow here. Some idea may be formed of the climate when I say that to-day you can see

FLOWERS IN FULL BLOOM,

in the gardens, and much of the shubbery is as green as in midsummer. The streets have a natural pavement of sand and gravel, which prevents them from becoming muddy in the wettest season. The natural position for drainage is good, and the expense of keeping the city in a clean, healthy condition must be trifling.

The city police mainly consists of negro ex of the most worthless description. They have no regular uniform, but each one wears what his taste dictates and his purse affords. I noticed one white individual wearing a star, whose sable coat denoted him to be unfit for a modern office-holder; for, if he had any desire for stealing, he would have pickings enough.

THE OLD STATE-HOUSE

is a most dilapidated-appearing affair, and looks as though it might have been erected before Columbus discovered America. Judging from the filthy condition of the stairs and halls, the janitor must have left here when the Federal forces first entered the city, and has never returned.

I made an effort to find the State cabinet of minerals, but, after a long search, learned that the valuable collection selected by the accomplished scholar and geologist, Dr. D. D. Owen, was all carried off during the war, by Confederate soldiers, and that the present Geologist, as well as his predecessor, had never made any collections.

ARKANSAS

has a large area of fine cotton and tobacco land, and her hills are unsurpassed for fruit and grape-growing. Her hot springs—which number seventy-five—are the wonder of the world, and, as curative agents, they stand without a rival among the mineral springs in any other part of the world. Her zinc fields are second in extent and richness to none in the world. Argentiferous galena, yielding from 30 to 154 ounces of silver per ton, exists in many places in paying quantities. Coal, iron, granite, marble, novaculite, feldspar, kaolin, and other valuable minerals are known to exist in that portion of the State traversed by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, between Little Rock and Fulton. In short, Arkansas possesses all the natural elements requisite to make her a great and wealthy State: and another decade will unquestionably see her making rapid strides in wealth and refinement.

Gov. Baxter—who, by the way, is a portly, dignified gentleman, who looks every inch like a man born to govern—assured me to-day that, until within the last year, neither life nor property was safe in the State; but to-day the people seem

PEACEABLE AND CONTENTED

in every part of the State, and, if allowed to govern themselves in the future, without interruption from United States officials, there is no reason to fear trouble. Some idea of negro misrule up to the inauguration of Gov. Baxter may be gained from the fact that, although the State has not undertaken any species of public improvement since the close of the war, its Treasury is to-day bankrupt, and its bonds and warrants are only worth 35 cents on the dollar.

The Commission, consisting of ex-Gov. Yates and the Hon. S. A. Huribut, of your State, appointed by Government to examine the

CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD,

arrived here to-day, accompanied by the Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the road. I can't speak of that portion of the road between Little Rock and Fulton; but, from it to the Missouri line, the roads well built.

Little Rock is badly off for hotels; in fact, there is not one in the place worthy to rank as fifth-class. The one at which I am stopping, which claims to be among the best, is

A MISERABLE HOLE.

The whisky-shop, billiard-room, and office are all jumbled into one. The dining-room is in a separate building, and, in order to reach it, you must pass through the whisky-shop and go out through a back alley. If you arrive there in the latter part of the night, you may chance to get a bed, provided some guest is about leaving on the departing train. I heard the clerk say he thought a guest "d—d particular" because he refused to take half of a bed just being vacated.

Little Rock buys a large amount of provisions and other Northern products, and your merchants might do a good trade in this direction, by making the proper efforts. T. B. D.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Police devoted yesterday afternoon to auditing bills.

It was stated, yesterday, that a negro is to succeed Officer Silver, of the Mayor's staff.

The Presbytery of Chicago will hold an adjourned meeting on Monday next, at 10:30 a. m., in the Presbyterian Room, McCormick Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

At the Union Park Congregational Church lecture on Thursday, Dec. 4, by T. K. Beecher, a musical treat will be given by Mr. Louis Falk, the organist, who will play "The Past and Present," with bell accompaniment.

The Norwegian Young Men's Christian Association, of the Trinity Lutheran Church, will celebrate its first anniversary on next Sunday evening in the above church, corner West Indiana and Peoria streets.

The Star Weekly, issued to-day, contains a sketch of Camilla Urso's life, a poem by B. H. Campbell, an editorial on lecture management, an article on O'Neil, of McVicker's, and the usual sprightly notes.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a still alarm of fire was given to Engine No. 7, for a fire in the rear of No. 10 DeFuyster street. The flames were quickly extinguished. Damage, $50; covered by insurance.

The meeting of the managers of the Soldiers' Home, announced for yesterday afternoon at No. 629 Wabash avenue, failed to come off for want of a quorum. A meeting will soon be held in some convenient place down town.

Yesterday Lizzie Moore was fined $15 for keeping a house of ill-fame, and nineteen other persons were each fined $10 for being inmates of the same. Justice Scully dismissed a charge of larceny brought against one of the girls, and fined her for being an inmate.

William Burns went into a saloon on Archer avenue and got into a disturbance with one Andrew O'Brien. While fighting, five of O'Brien's friends pitched in to whip Burns, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Barns. Banyon continued the case till to-day, putting William under bail of $500.

An account was given in Wednesday's TRIBUNE of the arrest of W. F. Boach for stealing $40 worth of butter, and his subsequent larceny of $2,000 from Alfredo Bonigo, a fellow-prisoner, while in a cell. He was examined before Banyon yesterday on both charges, and held in each to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000.

"Ralph Waldo Emerson's Contributions to Philosophy," is the title of a paper to be offered before the Philosophical Society of Chicago, by Jos. E. Lockwood. The contributions of members at the regular meeting are subject to five minute criticisms, by members only. The society meets in Methodist Church Block.

Detective Miller yesterday arrested a well-known footpad, named James Wiggens, on the charge of knocking down J. F. Fargo, of No. 183 South Jefferson street, at the corner of Monroe and Ada streets, last Sunday night, and robbing him of a gold watch and chain valued at $300. Wiggens will be examined before Justice Scully this morning.

Sergeant Garrity did some quick work on Thursday night. About eight o'clock, the horse and wagon of G. L. Murchie, No. 970 West Van Buren street was stolen from in front of the Gault House. It was reported to the Sergeant, and in less than two hours, he had the stolen property and the theives, John Curran and Cornelius Moriarty. They plead guilty before Scully, and he held them to the Criminal Court, in bail of $400.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is having a good time over the origin of the name of this city. A correspondent, over the signature of "Fourth Ward," ascribes it to be Pottawatomie, "Quekah-go," meaning "all gone," which is explained by a prefix, "tuck," meaning "wood." Another derives "Chicago" from the Ojibway word, "chicog," meaning "skunk." This latter explanation accounts for the ill odor in which the city used to be with its Eastern sisters.

Edward P. Broughton, the City Ticket-Agent for the Chicago & Alton Railway, who was recently examined before United States Commissioner Hoyne upon the charge of having committed forgery while in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, was yesterday placed under a bond of $5,000 to deliver himself to the British authorities, subject to the order of the United States District Court. Mr. McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton Railway, went on the bond.

A change in the time of departure of the Dubuque train, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will take place, the train leaving on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, instead of on Sunday night, as heretofore. Passengers by this route have a Pullman Palace sleeping-car through to Dubuque without change. This is the direct route for Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Cedar Falls, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City, Iowa. Tickets for sale at 159 Clark street, and at the depot.

The Chicago Christian Union gave a very pleasant sociable to its members and their friends on Thanksgiving evening. Hundreds of young people crowded the spacious rooms of the Union. The Germanians furnished sweet music, the supper was creditable to the ladies who provided it, and all went off merrily. A number of well-known citizens were present with their families. The entire expenses were voluntarily borne by members present, and it was determined to continue the series throughout the winter.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Florence Sheffer, which was found in the lake on Thursday morning. A verdict of death from suicide was rendered. Deceased was about 23 years of age, and a lady of more than ordinary attractions, being both handsome and accomplished. Her relatives are among the leading people of Rochester. She is believed to have cast herself into the lake while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity induced by her domestic troubles. Her body will be taken to Rochester for interment.

Yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, Officer Devine discovered the dead body of a man lying in an alley between Curtis and Carpenter streets, just north of Kinzie. The condition of the body indicated that the man, while intoxicated, had fallen down, and had frozen to death. The complexion of the face was light, the upper lip and chin being covered with sandy whiskers. The clothing consisted of a heavy black coat, gray pants, and a white cotton shirt. The body was removed to the Morgue. There was nothing about the person of the deceased that would lead to his identification. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A course of lectures, for the benefit of needy German churches, will be delivered during the coming weeks by Prof. Adolph Thomas, of Switzerland, the scholarly and able son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the prominent preacher and theologian of Berlin, Prussia. The course will be religio-philosophic in its character, but presented in a popular style. The first lecture is a defense of religion against Materialism, Atheism, and Nihilism. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1; for the course of five, $3. Although delivered in the German language, there are, doubtless, a sufficient number of Americans in Chicago familiar with that tongue to render the announcement of interest to our readers. The first lecture will be delivered in Unity Church vestry, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the door.

Charles Kennedy, of San Francisco, a dealer in live rabbits, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of purchasing a car-load of these long-eared pets to take to the Golden Shore, where they are eagerly sought for by Chinamen, who transport them to the "Kingdom of the Sun," where these animals are bought at prices ranging from $10 to $20 a pair by the dainty-footed, almond-eyed beauties of China who are weary of loneliness. They bestow on these animals the same care and attention as American ladies do upon pet poodle-dogs, not excepting the red ribbon around their neck. Mr. Kennedy has been advised, in case he could not obtain a full supply of rabbits, to purchase a car-load of full grown, fat Chicago rats, and have their tails "docked" short; the Chinese spinsters, it is thought, would be unable to detect the difference between the genuine and the spurious article; besides, Mr. Kennedy would earn the thanks of every good citizen of Chicago for procuring them a market for a stock of goods of which they have more than enough.

FINANCIAL.

EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR FIVE YEARS IN ... among the finest residence lots in the city for one-half its value in cash, or exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 42, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—SHORT DATE, ON GOOD ... paper and collaterals. C. D. FAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ... bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ... and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 138 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—$3,000 AND SOME LESS AMOUNTS ON ... paper or real estate in city. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO CASH $500 TO $10,000 PURCHASE-... notes; will loan the same amount on collaterals. Call in the forenoon, Room 13, 178 State-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$2,000 OR $3,000 FOR ONE ... or two years, on real estate security that will be satisfactory. Address F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 ON $80,000 WORTH OF PROP-... erty on the West Side, also $6,000 and $8,000 each, on property on South Side worth $15,000 and $30,000 each. F. EVANS & CO., 180 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—I HAVE CONSTANT INQUIRIES FOR ... money, large and small sums, long and short time, on city real estate; those having funds will find it to their advantage to see W. KROBE, 144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$6,000 TO $7,000 FOR A TERM OF ... 3 to 5 years, on good first-class real-estate security. Address B 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 TO-DAY FOR 6 MONTHS OR ... 1 year; first-class security. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

$450 IN FRANKLIN BANK—WILL SELL FOR ... $375. Don't want real estate. A. G. DAYTON, 47 West Randolph-st.

$5,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 TO 6 ... months. Purchase-money mortgages preferred. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON TWO TO FOUR ... months' paper with first-class real estate or other collaterals. KELLOGG, YOSWINKEL & CO., 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, ... $9 each; two to Omaha very cheap. Tickets bought and sold. 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$10 WILL BUY A NEWFOUNDLAND ... dog. 160 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO ... England, sporting Snyder rifle and double central fire English shot-gun; will be sold cheap. Apply to T. A. BARNES, Madison House, Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—1,300 CORDS OF OAK, ASH, MAPLE, ... and elm wood, as it stands in the tree eight miles from city on North Branch. C. C. KOHLSAAT, 95 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE SEAL SACQUE AND MUFF, ... 3 diamond rings and 2 studs, at half value. O. C. BRYANT, 138 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND ... lot—Set Russian sable furs, cost $300; three diamond rings, worth $175, $225, $375; 6 studs and pins, 2 sewing machines, 2 fine lady's gold watches, and 2 gents' American, cost $75, 2 horses, 2 buggies. Will sell the lot cost at half cost and less; the furs will sell at $250 each, 1 pair chain bracelets; also, 7 lots. JAS. B. STOREY, 94 La Salle-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH; CAN ... have interest in a saw-mill that can saw 20,000 feet per hour; will pay $15 per M. for lumber; can keep mill in logs at $8 per M. Baltimore Lumber Company, Mounds Junction, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN A WELL ... established cash business that will pay enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address L 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL SELL ONE-HALF IN-... terest in my first-class sample-room and cigar stand cheap for cash; location one of the best in the city, near the Board of Trade; returns all new; financial embarrassment the reason for selling. For particulars apply to-day to J. E. DALEY, 187 East Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 24-INCH ENDLESS BED-FEED ... planing and matching machine. Also, a No. 2 Smith's power mortiser; the above new, and for sale cheap. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine-Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZE, FOOT-POWER JOB ... printing-press; must be in good order, and cheap. Also, a hand paper-cutting-press, equal to printing a column quarto. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine-Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE ... city. 25 feet by 160 to alley, on the north-west corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., looking down the boulevard; price, $14,625, subject to taxes of 1873; $7,625 cash, balance on time. This is the greatest bargain in the city, and will only be in the market for that price until November 29, 1873.

25x160 on Thirty-fifth-st., 50 feet east of the above; also the same view of the boulevard; $5,000; ¼ cash, balance in 3 years.

25, 50, 75, or 100 feet on Calumet-av., about 200 feet south of Thirty-fifth-st., west front; $60 per foot, with very easy terms.

50 feet on Michigan-av., between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth-sts.; price, $3,500; $1,500 cash, and balance in 4 years. Inquire of JACOB WELL &

WASHINGTON.

The Seat of the Delegate from Utah to Be Contested.

Charges of Mormon Influence at the Polls and in Congress.

The "Managers" Preparing for the Assembling of Congress.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S INTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Nothing of a definite or authoritative character has thus far transpired regarding the purposes of Mr. Blaine in the appointment of committees, in the event of his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Caucuses will be held by the members of both parties to-morrow to-night for consultation. The Democrats have but little to do further than decide between the several aspirants for the hollow honor of being voted for by the minority. The Republicans are of course very much exercised to learn their prospects for preferment, or even designation upon the prominent or influential committees.

THE NEXT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

In the absence of accurate information on that subject, they occupy a large portion of their time in discussing the merits or demerits of the various candidates for the offices of Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster of the House. Ordway, who has been quite sanguine of success over all competitors, has been forced to the conclusion that Munn, Dwyer, and Markland are increasing the strength of the opposition to him for another election as Sergeant-at-Arms.

CONTEST FOR APOSTLE CANNON'S SEAT.

Gen. Maxwell, United States Marshal and Land Commissioner for Utah, is here to contest Apostle George Q. Cannon's seat as Delegate from Utah. Maxwell received 2,600 votes, while Cannon received 22,000. The election was a contest between the Gentiles and the Mormons. Maxwell proposes to prove that foreign women and young children voted against him, and that Brigham Young boasted that he would force Congress to accept a polygamist in ex-Delegate Hooper's place, and thereby recognize polygamy; that Benj. F. Butler was paid $10,000 to defend the Mormon cause in Congress, and that other Congressmen were paid smaller amounts, and that by this means Frelinghuysen's bill adjusting the relations of Federal and Territorial Courts in Utah, which was pending in the last Congress, was defeated.

The points of the contest outside of the investigation of the charges of corruption, are, first, that Cannon was illegally elected, because he is a polygamist, and, therefore a criminal; and second, that if women are allowed to vote, they must be naturalized the same as men, and not allowed to vote the day after their arrival in Utah, simply because they have contracted polygamous marriages.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

There seems to be considerable doubt in well-informed circles as to whether the Republicans of the Senate will invite the co-operation of Senators Schurz, Sumner, and Fenton at the beginning of the approaching session. Although it is apparent to all that if we need Charles Sumner, with his culture and experience, at the head of his old Committee on Foreign Relations, and Republicans have freely conceded this, there remains enough of the old spirit of enmity among his colleagues, encouraged by the influences from the White House, to prevent the position being tendered him. The Liberal Senators do not expect any overtures, recognizing the difficulties in the way of a renewal of old relations; and the prospect is, that they will be left to devise for themselves ways of usefulness.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

A project for the building of two dams, to aid navigation on the Ohio River, will be brought forward and earnestly pressed at the coming session. The dams will be built as an experiment merely, but the friends of the project profess to believe that it contains great merit.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

Southern Congressmen have not been idle in the matter of refunding the cotton tax during the vacation. They have had extensive correspondence with Western and Northern Congressmen, and have gained some strength. They have a strong hope of securing the adoption of the bill at the coming session.

THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

The Hon. James S. Negley, Representative from the Pittsburgh (Pa.) District, who has recently been elected President of the National Union League, vice John W. Geary, deceased, will issue a call for a meeting of the National League at an early day.

SCHEMING IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Interior Department received a serious back-set to-night. The whole force of the Department, from Secretary Delano down, has been actively engaged in electioneering to secure the election of Joe Dwyer to the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. The first point to make was missed to-night, when the Ohio Republicans, in caucus, declined to make Dwyer their candidate. He got but one vote, that of Congressman Parsons, who deposited it by proxy. It has been freely charged that the reason why Delano desired Dwyer to be Sergeant-at-Arms was that he might be enabled to bring a favorable influence to bear upon legislation sought to be had in the interests of certain railroads in the Southwest, in whose employ he has been for some months, while acting for them, he conducted the Congressional excursions from St. Louis during the past summer and fall.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN MEMBERS

held a caucus to-night to arrange matters to secure a prominent place for a man from their section in the organization of the House. All the Southern States except North and South Carolina were represented. The plan was to secure undivided support for Maynard for Speaker, and thus force him to the head of Ways and Means; but the Virginia and Alabama representatives, who take no stock in Maynard, created a disturbance, and the caucus broke up without accomplishing anything.

[Forthe Associated Press.]

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of the Secretary of the Interior comprises, beside various other matters, the annual State reports of all railroads in which the Government is interested. The Secretary also refers to the Yellowstone National Park, urging Congress to take early steps to protect this park from the vandalism of visitors, and says its boundaries should be properly surveyed and located, as many persons desire to settle upon lands contiguous thereto.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The barometer is falling in the Northwest, and thence to Missouri, with southeasterly winds and cloudy weather. Very low temperature, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, and high barometer prevail on the Lakes, and thence to Kentucky; partly cloudy weather, northerly and northeasterly winds, falling temperature, and increasing pressure over Tennessee and the Southern States; falling temperature, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling temperature, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, and clear weather. On the Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, very cold and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, winds backing to southerly and southeasterly, very low temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest, and southward to Missouri southerly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley and thence to Southern Tennessee, northeasterly winds, cold clear weather. For the Southern States, northeasterly winds, falling temperature. Weather reports are missing from the Southwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckridge	30.32	15	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Chicago	29.92	14	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Dunkirk	30.60	28	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.46	42	N., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	30.46	25	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Denver	29.94	34	N., light		Cloudy.
Duluth	30.43	7	S. W., light		Fair.
Davenport	30.31	17	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
Detroit	30.53	16	W., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	29.46	3	W., gentle		Fair.
Ft. Gibson	30.34	30	Calm		Clear.
Keokuk	30.47	24	S. E., fresh		Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.56	2	N. W., fresh		Fair.
Leavenworth	30.37	26	S., fresh		Fair.
Milwaukee	30.56	9	S. W., gentle		Clear.
Marquette	30.46	8	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.39	20	S. E., brisk		Fair.
Pembina	30.18	10	Calm		Fair.
St. Paul	30.51	11	E., fresh		Clear.
Toledo	30.47	30	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Yankton	30.39	26	S. E., fresh		Clear.

THE HOME FOR GIRLS IN OHIO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 28.—The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Girls' Industrial Home, at White Sulphur Springs, was held recently. Notwithstanding the severe disaster of last winter's fire, the school has been doing well. The number of pupils at the time of the fire was 150. Owing to the loss of accommodations, this has since been reduced to 127. One of the two brick buildings provided by the Legislature is under roof. Both will be completed next year, each furnishing accommodation for thirty girls. The health of the pupils has been good, and their progress in instruction very satisfactory.

MICHIGAN.

The Agricultural College Farm.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 28.—The following is a statement of the productions of the Agricultural College Farm for 1873:

A rotation of six years is practiced on the College Farm, as follows: First, corn; second, roots; third, oats; fourth, wheat; with clover two years.

The corn crop of the present year consisted of 23 acres, in rather an unprepared or unfavorable condition, being the first time the field was plowed, a considerable part being unproductive from the need of proper drainage. The varieties planted were yellow and white dent, planted in drills 4 feet apart. The yield was about 59 bushels per acre, allowing 75 pounds to the bushel.

The area of roots was about 17 acres, including some undrained land on which nothing was produced; of this, about one acre was planted to mangel-wurzel, which had a very poor stand, and only produced about 175 bushels. Three acres were turnips, planted on wet and somewhat shaded land. The three acres yielded only 793 bushels. The remainder of the field was planted to Swedes or ruta-bagas, and made the total crop 9,255 bushels.

Oats were not sown until late in May, and nearly the whole field lodged, which reduced the yield materially. It will not, however, fall short of 50 bushels per acre.

Of wheat about 27 acres were harvested, but not all threshed; enough, however, to know the average of the crop, which will not be below 15 bushels to the acre. This is not an average yield of the wheat-crop on the farm, for several good reasons: First, it was sown rather late, on account of unfavorable weather; second, it wintered very badly, which was the case universally; third, this field is not as well adapted to the production of wheat as some other fields of the farm. The average yield of wheat on the College Farm is 25 bushels per acre.

The average of hay cut requires some explanation, only about 24 acres being regular meadow, belonging to the rotation, and about 15 lawn, which consisted of mixed grass, and is not properly to be counted in to make up the estimate. Nearly all was cut twice, the total weight being 104 tons 675 pounds.

Of stock the total number of cattle is 66, divided as follows: Short-horns 19, Devons 14, Ayrshires 11, Galloways 3, Jerseys 3, Grade females 14, and one yoke of oxen.

The total number of sheep on the farm is 140, viz: Southdowns 32, Merinoes 26, Lincolns 2, Scotch Highlands 3, Cotswolds 1, Grades 66, Wethers 26.

The average weight of fleeces shorn from the different breeds was as follows: Southdowns, 5 lbs. 6 oz.; Merinoes, 7 lbs. 11 oz.; Grades, 7 lbs. 13 oz.; Lincolns, 11 lbs. 4 oz.; average of the whole, 7 lbs. 7 oz.

There are three breeds of swine kept on the farm, viz: Suffolk, Berkshire, and Essex.

The stock, of course, does not come under the head of farm produce for the present year, neither is there any account made of the increase of the stock, or of the value of milk and manure.

The Rice Scandal.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 28.—The Rice scandal case continues to attract publicity. The Trustees of the church have closed the edifice against Mr. B., rather than wait for the church-trial, Dec. 16. The Mason *News* office was fired by an incendiary, but it did not burn. There are some who connect this occurrence with the Rice affair, as the *News* first published the scandal.

BREADSTUFFS.

Advance in Flour and Grains in New York.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The report that ice has formed at the head of the Hudson River, and that shipments of grain would be retarded thereby has caused a rise in that product. The continued cold weather has caused the whole list of produce to advance. Wheat has risen from 3 to 5 cents; corn from 1 to 2 cents, and flour about 10 cents.

ST. PAUL.

The Smith Investigation—The December Steamboat Excursion Postponed Till Next Year.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—Turnley and Jennings not arriving, but expected to-night, the commencement of the Smith investigation is postponed till to-morrow.

Orders for linen suits for the annual December steamboat excursion have generally been countermanded, in consequence of the river freezing over to-day.

THE GALLOWS.

A Colored Murderer Executed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Henry Young, alias Charles Williams, a young colored man, who was convicted of the murder, in March last, of Frank Hahn, a Virginia drover, was hanged to-day in the jail-yard, to which few persons besides a strong police force were admitted.

A Murderer Commits Suicide on the Day Fixed for His Execution.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 28.—Milton Malone, sentenced to be hanged to-day, died this morning from the effects of opium taken last night.

PUGILISM.

Tom Allen Offers Certain Bets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, will publish a card to-morrow offering to match Jack Madden against Ben Hogan for $1,000, to fight in Canada, 50 miles from Detroit, in ten weeks from the signing of the articles; or, he (Allen) will fight Hogan anywhere in Canada for $5,000 to $10,000, in from two days to ten weeks, each party to be accompanied by only five persons, to prevent the interference of the magistrates.

OBITUARY.

Auguste de Larive.

GENEVA, Nov. 28.—Auguste de Larive, the distinguished physicist, died to-day, aged 72.

NAVIGATION.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 28.—No vessels passed through the Welland Canal to-day, the ice being very firm. Barks Bolton and Ketchum, with wheat from Chicago, discharged at the elevator here to-day. Schooner Ranger, of Cleveland, ran in here for a shelter.

ALABAMA PATRONS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 28.—The Patrons of Husbandry have organized a State Grange Convention, which is very large, and every part of the State is represented.

FRESHET IN THE SOUTH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—Two spans of the false work (about 250 feet) of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad bridge across the Red River washed away last night. The river is still rising.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28.—Steamship Gaelic, from New York, has arrived.

SNOW AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The snow is over a foot deep in Eastern Canada and Nova Scotia, with drifts from 8 to 12 feet deep. There is deep snow in Maine also.

Pestiferous Tastes.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A cadaverous old fellow, dressed in bear-skin coat and hailing from Nevada, sat down in a restaurant yesterday, and told the waiter that he guessed he'd take some "broiled fox." The astonished darkey admitted that the establishment was just out of that kind of meat. "Gimme a piece of fried wolf, then," said old Nevada. The waiter replied that the wolf meat was also gone. "Oh, wal, sling along a hunk of mule if ye ar' a little pinched for grub," continued the stranger. The waiter replied they were also out of mule. "Then what in thunder is a man gwine to eat?" shouted the stranger, as he moved back. "If I can't git a squar lunch in the State I'll leave for Laramie afore snow flies!" He was afterwards seen devouring a hunk of Washington pie, which closely approaches "a hunk of mule" in taste, and perhaps he'll winter with us.

THE SLATE.

List of the Successful Aspirants for Office Under the New Administration.

The "Times" and its Champion McGrath Still After the City Printing.

The fight for the offices in the gift of the Mayor is nearly ended, candidate after candidate has dropped out of the ranks, and the regiments which rushed into the field after the victory have been reduced to a single man for each place. Every Alderman of the "23" had a friend—one who had assisted in electing him—whom he was anxious to reward with a position under the City Government, and hence no candidate could be agreed on. They held "buzzing" caucuses every afternoon and evening. Five or six would gather in a saloon, and agree to support the friends of one another; but the oftener they met the more confused they became, and it is likely they would never have agreed upon a slate had not Mayor Colvin made up one of his own and solved the perplexing problem. At the Sherman House caucus Ald. McGrath offered a resolution, pledging the "23" to support the Mayor's nominees. Its adoption was opposed by Ald. Cullerton, who insisted that the Mayor should submit his candidates to the "23" for "alteration and amendment." With the understanding that Mr. Colvin would do so, the resolution was passed. Since that caucus, sixteen of the Aldermen met in Tom Foley's parlor and decided to make a few suggestions to His Honor. Mr. Colvin, however, would not be dictated to. He has prepared his own slate.

This slate has been seen by but few persons, but a TRIBUNE reporter was able last evening to learn the names of the successful aspirants. There is no fight now over any of the offices, except that of member of the Board of Public Works for the South Side. The Government Ring—Gen. McArthur, Philo Warner, Rankin, the architect, and others, are urging a Mr. Alexander. Who he is the "boys" do not appear to know. The candidate of the "23" is B. P. Driscoll, a lumber dealer, who has hosts of friends.

The Comptroller's race is quite strong. If the Mayor, who is inclined to favor the claims of Alexander, concedes the office to Driscoll, there will be no trouble about the confirmation of his "slate." Should he be "headstrong" and insist upon appointing Alexander, there will be a "kick," and several of his nominees will not be supported by the "23." This is certainly true of the Hon. S. S. Hayes, who, as everybody knows, will be recommended by Mr. Colvin for City Comptroller. Many of the "23" are opposed to him on account of his card, refusing to be the candidate for any office in the gift of the People's party. His opponents are in favor of Billy Onahan, and, if Driscoll is not substituted for Alexander, the "23" is thought will support him. It was stated last evening that Mr. Colvin had decided to put both Driscoll and Alexander on the slate and permit the caucus to be held to-night to make a selection.

The city offices for the next two years will probably be filled by the following-named gentlemen:

Corporation Counsel—W. K. McAllister.
City Comptroller—S. S. Hayes.
City Clerk—J. K. C. Forrest.
Police Superintendent—Jake Rehm.
Boiler Inspector—Mr. Murphy, the present incumbent.
Oil Inspector—John O'Neil, the present incumbent.
City Sealer—Mr. Gillespie.
City Weigher—Miles Kehoe, who owes his selection to Mr. Hesing.
Fish Inspector—Mr. Brown, the present incumbent.

The other offices, such as Wood Inspector, which yields about $10 a year, are not worth fighting for, and Mr. Colvin can appoint whomsoever he chooses without opposition.

The Police Justices will probably be Hank Kauffman, for the North Side, although Tom Cannon feels sure of the position; Jim Walsh, West Side, and Boyden, South Side. Mr. Colvin says a German with an Irish Clerk must preside at the North Side, and an Irishman with a German Clerk at the West Side. Callanan will probably be the Clerk at the former Court and John Amberg at the latter.

There are three aspirants for City Physician—Dr. Guerin, the present incumbent, who will most likely be successful; Dr. Dunn, who is being urged by Jack Stephens; and Dr. McCarthy, who has other influence at his back.

Who will get the city printing is still undetermined. The *Times* wants it, and Ald. McGrath is its champion. All the other papers, with the exception of THE TRIBUNE, would like to get it, and every one has a friend among the "23." Dan O'Hara is opposed to the *Times* and the *Post*, and he and McGrath had an angry dispute about the matter in a saloon last evening. Dan boiled over with rage, and couldn't see why McGrath should urge the claims of a paper which had vehemently abused the "party" and its nominees. Mac said the *Times* hadn't abused *him*, and thought Storey was entitled to some of the crumbs. The dispute lasted nearly half an hour, but no blows were struck. A private conversation apparently adjusted the matter satisfactorily, for Mac came out of the room where it was held in unusual good humor. The scheme of Barney Caulfield, who wants to represent the West Side in Congress, and others to buy the *Post*, has fallen through.

The caucus to-night will probably settle everything, and the "23," if Mr. Colvin concedes to them the member of the Board of Public Works on Monday night week, will present a "solid front" and confirm his nominees without a question.

CITY ITEMS.

At half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fatal accident occurred on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, between Polk and Taylor streets, resulting in the instant death of a switchman in the employ of the road, named Robert Mears. It appears that the deceased was signaling engine No. 63, when engine No. 84 approached from behind, and so intent was he in the perfor mance of his duty that he did not notice its approach until it was too late, and, being knocked down by the engine, was run over and instantly killed. His body was mangled so as to be unrecognizable. The remains were taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified, but no inquest had been held at a late hour last evening. The deceased was about 30 years old, and had been in the employ of the Company but three days. He had no relatives in this city.

A solemn meeting of the shareholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held last evening at the Pacific Hotel for the purpose of talking over the financial condition of that organization. Mr. Norman T. Gassette presided. He said the club was not very well fixed, in a monetary sense, and certain first-class players who had been engaged had to be paid before they would consent to leave the cities in which they were at present located. The times were bad for collecting money, and the meeting had been called to get an expression of opinion from the stockholders in the emergency. The Treasurer was called upon for a statement, but he could give no satisfaction as to the state of the finances. He gave some information about former years, but it was of no particular account under the circumstances. The Secretary said he had endeavored to collect money, but found it to be pretty difficult work. Everybody seemed to have no faith in the permanency of the club. Such news as this was hardly consoling, and the meeting was only too glad to adjourn and let the officers of the Association do what they could to collect the necessary funds to carry out the scheme of the gentleman who employed the "White Stocking nine of 1874."

THE RAILROAD LAW.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Did it ever occur to your mind that the State Railroad law is little less than a State robber, licensed to plunder cities like this, that have expended years of energy and popular engineering, and many thousands of dollars, and have bonded their good names for as much more?

The law leaves no shipping privilege possible to competing points that the inferior, invalid little hamlet does not enjoy, except quantity. It starts out to swallow all discrimination that can be found running on railroad-iron, and ends by discriminating against the small shipper in favor of the large,—against the poor man in favor of the rich, by regulating price with reference to the quantity carried. Many towns and counties have sacrificed more to secure the second than the first road. They have paid for competition, not supposing that the State would assume to say what dividends your stock or mine should pay, by stepping in and assuming control of the financial business of the several roads of the State.

In the first place, is it the just right of towns to buy the public benefits arising from having two or more competing lines leading to commercial centres? And, if they have a right to buy theses, have they not a right to retain them? Or is there some rule of ethics by which people or towns may rightly buy,—in fact, have the State's special and general legislation to help them in buying,—and yet have no right to retain as against every authority but the natural growth of business elsewhere? And is there not, then, a moral, if not a legal, wrong in the State's smashing its legislative ink-bottle to blot out the wealth in special franchises which the State admits they had the right to buy, and did buy and pay highly for?

The law may correct some wrongs; but whether it corrects more than it creates, is a question. And every law ought to be sure of working positive good before it is enforced.

THEO. N. MUNSON.

THE NEW OPERA.

"Aida."

[From the New York Tribune, Nov. 27.

"Aida" was first performed at Cairo, on the 24th of December, 1871. The Khedive, who aspires to the glory of a patron of the arts, has lavished enormous sums of money in sustaining an opera-house which foreigners in Egypt are too few to fill and his native subjects are incapable of relishing; and there the fortunate traveler may listen to some of the best artists of Europe, singing on a splendidly-appointed stage before rows of empty boxes. His Highness can afford the amusement, and why should he not indulge it? Never has a modern composer been more magnificently entreated than was Verdi when the Egyptian ruler commissioned him to write an opera for this most remarkable of theatres. The maestro was to choose his own singers and to promise them their own price. The subject was to be furnished by competent playwrights and borrowed from Egyptian history. Everything was to be done for the proper presentation of the work; and Sig. Verdi received a large sum of money for producing it in Cairo before it should be heard in any other part of the world. The promises of the Khedive as to the manner of its representation were fully kept, and it is said that scenery, dresses, decorations, and the miscellaneous stage appointments cost not less than $100,000, in addition of course to the salaries paid the artists. From Cairo "Aida" went to Milan. It had never been heard in Paris or in London, and Mr. Strakosch brings it to New York while it is still unfamiliar to the musical world at large, and even unknown in most of the cultivated cities of Europe. The drama was originally written in French prose by the celebrated Egyptiologist, M. Mariette. It was turned into French verse by one of the Congregational churches in Brooklyn—namely, the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storr's) and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church (Dr. Buddington's). The lecture-room was crowded by the members, and the proceedings were protracted to a late hour. The result of the discussion was that the Church decided, by a majority of 504 to 25, to confer with the above-named churches.

The letter of the two Congregational churches has been published in the religious weeklies, and is a very lengthy document. It sets forth the mode in which Mr. Tilton's name was recently dropped from the roll of Plymouth Church, and takes exception to the mode, and asks for a conference. The gist of the letter is in the following extract:

Such a course of action appears to us especially untimely, and especially dangerous when the sin alleged is against the good name of a minister of Christ, in whose undimmed repute for purity of life the whole Church has an interest; against whom circumstantial and damaging statements are alleged to have been made by the member whom the Church thus puts beyond its reach; concerning whom suspicion is almost sure to rest in the minds of thousands of readers of the daily papers, and where the proper opportunity to vindicate his name is certainly sacrificed.

But such a course must be always untimely, always dangerous, when it is without warrant in the Word, without support of Christian wisdom, and involving tendencies that can be only prolific of evil.

We are impressed with the conviction that credit cannot be properly given to the letters dismissory of a church which adopts and avows such a policy; that even its unchallenged members will lose the claim which it grows out of their membership to the confidence of other Christian and churches, so long as the church with which they are connected distinctly repudiates its prime obligation to watch over their purity, to investigate its evidence when it is assailed, and to publicly declare its discovered absence; that, while injuring itself by such a course, the church brings discredit upon the communion with which it is associated and does great wrong to the whole Christian brotherhood.

And we feel that we, as related and neighboring Congregational churches, are not at liberty, before our own consciences, or before the Master and Judge of all, to remain silent when a policy is avowed which impresses us as so novel, so unscriptural, so dangerous in its present application, and so demoralizing that we cannot continue in unquestioning fellowship with any church which accepts and declares it.

In remembrance, therefore, of the pleasant relations which have so long subsisted between us, in the hope that there may be explanations by you which will cast a new and welcome light on the position which you have assumed, or that you may be moved by our representations to revise your late action and adopt a course more in harmony with the law of Christ and with the common usage of our churches, we earnestly invite you, by your pastor and a committee to meet with us in private conference, at your lecture-room, as speedily as possible, on such a day as you may appoint, that we may more fully ascertain from yourselves the nature and the reasons of the action which you have taken, and may more largely present to you the effect of that action, as now understood on your own church and on its relations to those hitherto associated with it.

Mr. McKay proposed a resolution recommending that Plymouth Church appoint a committee to confer with the two churches on this question, and urged the adoption of the resolution with very great earnestness.

Deacon Benedict seconded this motion in a lengthy speech, setting forth a variety of reasons for its adoption.

Mr. Gilbert presented the following resolutions as an amendment:

WHEREAS, This church has received a letter from the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, asking for a conference concerning the alleged lax discipline of this church; and whereas this letter, confessedly based on public report merely, expressed a settled conviction that this church is in error, "vital and vast;" that we have done "secret dishonor to the Lord himself;" that our policy is "unscriptural and demoralizing;" that such action as the letter accuses us of taking "must be always untimely, always dangerous, without warrant in the Word, without support of Christian wisdom, and involving tendencies that can be only prolific of evil;" and whereas besides this prejudgment of the case, this letter distinctly threatens us with a withdrawal of fellowship, therefore,

Resolved, That while we cherish as sacred the remembrance of many years of harmonious co-operation in Christian work and worship with the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, and should look with great pain upon anything which threatened to disturb the peace and love that have hitherto existed between us, the circumstances recited leave us no alternative but to decline the proposed conference. While this church is, in the words of her manual (rule 1), "an independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline, amenable to no other organization," she will, nevertheless, in the words of the same manual (rule 2), "extend to other evangelical churches and receive from them that fellowship, advice, and assistance which the laws of Christ require." In accordance with these, her immemorial declarations, Plymouth Church is at all times ready to be advised and admonished by sister churches, according to its ancient, approved, Congregational method, or by Evangelical churches of any denomination, beginning with proper inquiry into facts, and proceeding through successive steps of mutual explanation and discussion to the final expression of opinion, including, if need be, admonition or censure. But Plymouth Church is not ready to reverse this order, and submit first to censure, secondly to argument, and afterward to a request for the facts.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Church be instructed to send to the Church of the Pilgrims and to the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church copies of this preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Beecher, who was received with considerable applause, said that he did not wish to speak if any other brother desired to address the church, but if not he should like to say a few words. For more than a quarter of a century he had been a pastor of that church, and this is the first serious difficulty that has occured, and one reason of that was this: that he had always insisted on fair play and free speech, thus giving the fullest discussion for all opinions. He might say, without being misunderstood, that he had taken the greatest pleasure in the speeches of those with whom he disagreed. He liked to hear those speak who spoke for those who could not speak for themselves. Now, if anybody supposed that anything that anybody had said would turn him away from the confidence he had reposed in Dr. Buddington and Dr. Storrs, they were very much mistaken. He had led too busy a life to make many friendships with his ministerial brethren; but Dr. Storrs had lived near him, and he had a great admiration of his scholarship, his masterly English style, and, had Dr. Storrs been born in Indiana instead of Massachusetts, and acquired that Western freedom which would have enabled him to abandon himself, he would have been the greatest preacher in the American Church. The same to a lesser extent he said of Dr. Buddington, and this matter would not make the slightest difference in his admiration and respect for both these Christian ministers. Now, he regarded what they had done in this letter as a mistake and nothing more. He could understand why they did it, and mainly it was because they did not understand the policy and ways of Plymouth Church. Mr. Beecher then explained the broad principles on which membership was founded in Plymouth Church, which was that of independence and good neighborhood, but not of solitariness or unsympathetic-ness. Plymouth Church stood upon the broadest and noblest platform of the world. Then the history of this church for twenty-six years demanded a different treatment than that which it had received at the hands of these churches. The membership of that church was more than half of all the other Congregational churches in New York and Brooklyn. It had contributed more than all the Congregational churches put together in this city for the work of Christ. On the temperance question it had been the first to fight, and on the great question of liberty it once was heard when other churches never spoke a word. [Cheers.] This church, by the voice of its minister and the publication of his sermons, is heard over all the civilized world. It has the noblest band of workers that the sun ever shone upon. If there is any church that has an influence upon the religious progress of the country it was that church, and he said it boldly in their name and blessed God in his own name. Mr. Beecher concluded by saying that whether they let him go or whether he stayed, he lived for the love of all mankind and for the glory of God, and not for quarrels and squabbles.

Mr. Beecher then retired from the room, and a vote was afterwards taken, which resulted in the adoption of Mr. Gilbert's resolutions by 504 to 25.

PUT OFF THE CARS.

The Conductor's Story as to How an Illinois Legislator Was Ejected from a Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Train.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 28.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that J. A. Lumis, member of the State Legislature from Gallatin County, Ill., was ejected from a train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad last Saturday night, and that he proposes to have satisfaction for the affront. As it has been stated that he intends to sue the Company for damage, and as the affair has created no little excitement in the neighborhood of Springfield, Ill., a *Democrat* reporter determined, if possible, to hear both sides of the story. The story of Mr. Lumis, we believe, has already been published in full and extensively commented upon, and thinking that any further efforts in that direction was unnecessary, the reporter hunted up Mr. L. D. Lathan, the conductor who ejected the member, and asked for a statement of the case.

Mr. Lathan was of the opinion that "the thing did not amount to much anyway," but, without much pressing, gave the following version of the affair:

"This man, a total stranger to me, got on the train Saturday evening, at Springfield, and seemed to be pretty drunk. When I went through the cars to collect fare I found him sprawled over one of the seats, and asked him for a ticket. I had to shake him up some before I could get any satisfaction out of him, and then he told me that he had a ticket, and would find it for me by the time I came back. I accordingly went through the train, collected the fare of the tickets, and came back. I had even harder work than before to wake him up, but finally succeeded, and again demanded a ticket. He got out a handful of cards and papers and hunted among them for a pass he had. He could not seem to find it, and so I looked for it. I finally found an old pass, which was only good to the last session of the Legislature, and asked him if that was what he wanted. He said it was, and I told him that wouldn't do."

Reporter—"Had you received orders to take those passes up?"

Mr. Lathan—"Long ago. In fact, we supposed they were all in or destroyed. As I said before, I told him he could not ride on that, and he said he could. I demanded fare, and he refused to pay. I told him if he did not I would have to put him off at the next station. He told me where he wanted to go, and asked what the fare was. It was $4.25 I believe, but he again said he would not pay a cent. I did not want to put him off at the next station, as it was only a siding, so I waited until we passed it and then went back again and asked him to pay his fare. He was pretty noisy, swore he would not pay a cent, and dared me to put him off. My orders were imperative, but no explanation I could make would pacify him, and so I put him off at the next station, 8 miles this side of Springfield."

Reporter—"Did you use any violence?"

Mr. Lathan—"Not a bit. I led him through the car to the door, and one of the brakemen from there kind of steadied him to the platform with me. I asked him if he had a carpet-bag in the car, and he said it was none of my d—d business, so I did not waste time in further inquiries, but went ahead with my train. I afterward found his carpet-bag in the car and sent it back to him."

Reporter—"So that ended the matter?"

Mr. Lathan—"That ended it as far as putting him off was concerned; but, as you say, he is talking of suing for damage. I have quite a number of witnesses who will vouch for the correctness of my statement, and I don't think he will do the road much damage."

Reporter—"Have you any witnesses besides the employes on the train?"

Mr. Lathan—"Yes. It happened that several regular travelers on the road were in the car and saw the whole thing, and I took the names and addresses of a few of them to make the thing all safe, for he had a good deal to say about what he intended to do."

Birth in a Pullman Car.

From the Indianapolis Sun.

Mrs. Ella Davis, daughter of Maj. R. M. Grubbs, formerly Treasurer of Henry County, and lately of Indianapolis, has met with rather a remarkable experience. She lives in Chetopa, Kan. Her husband is a prominent business man there, and also owns a store in Denison, Tex. A few days ago Mrs. Davis determined to make a visit to her mother, who lives in Cincinnati, and, as her husband necessarily had to go to Denison, he placed Mrs. D. on the train in a sleeping-car for her destination, Mr. D. expecting to join his wife at Cincinnati in a few days by another route. As most married ladies may reasonably expect the important act will as critical experience of becoming a mother, she was no exception. Within a few hours' ride of St. Louis Mrs. Davis was taken ill. She had made the casual acquaintance of the lady passengers near her state-room, who observed her illness; the conductor was notified, and being a gentleman of humane sensibilities, he determined to do all in his power for the personal comfort of his passenger. He inquired how long the train for a physician, and found one, a prominent member of the profession from St. Louis, who responded with alacrity. He repaired to the sleeping-coach, found his patient, and in due time after the car was vacated (save by a few old ladies), the Doctor reported a fine, beautiful daughter all the way from heaven, over the St. Louis, Iron Railway, by the Pullman line, at the rate of forty miles per hour. It was immediately christened by the name of the station nearest the place of birth, and by the name Pullman, in honor to the car.

A large Saratoga, in the baggage-car, was interviewed by the conductor and a matronly lady, with a view to discovering an infant's wardrobe, but nothing of the kind was found, because no such emergency had been dreamed of, but the little stranger was made comfortable nevertheless, and the conductor telegraphed to Denison to the husband, to Cincinnati to the mother, and to a friend at St. Louis to meet Mrs. Davis with a carriage, and in the latter city she was soon resting quietly at a hotel, from which place she was removed, however, to the house of a friend, where she remained until she was able to continue her journey to Cincinnati, where Mrs. Davis and her romantic baby now are, surrounded by admiring friends, who say the little Pullman is a love of a baby.

The conductor deserves great credit for the talent he displayed in the emergency, and for several days he was lionized by everybody, from peanut boy to General Superintendent, and constantly greeted with "How's your daughter?" and "How are you, pap?" It is thought that the latter cognomen will follow him as long as he follows the road.

Filibusters.

As the term filibuster has recently been engrafted upon the English language, it may be of interest just at this time to know the origin of the word. The River Vly, in Holland, is said to have furnished the name *flyboot*, in English—in Spanish, *filbote*, or, by softening the first syllable, *filibote*—to a sort of small fast-sailing vessel of about 100 tons burden, which, in the seventeenth century, held in sailing qualities about the same place now occupied by the Baltimore clippers. The buccaneers of the West Indies, who began their depredations on Spanish commerce in mere rowboats, as they acquired the means of a more formidable outfit selected these crafts as best suited to their purpose. Hence they became known in French as *flibustiers*, and in Spanish as *filibusters*, an appellation gradually extended in those languages to any kind of pirates. By a still more extended meaning in the United States this term has come to be applied to designate any military enterprise set on foot and prosecuted against the government of any State or country where no war exists, by mere adventurers seeking to overthrow such government and destroy the domestic institutions of its people for the enrichment of the adventurers themselves.

Play-Goer and Soldier.

It is related of the King of Bavaria that he was walking in the park at Munich the other day, and suddenly stopped before an invalid soldier. The King asked where he had been wounded. "At Worth!" was the reply. After some further words, during which the soldier used no titles, the King said: "Then you do not know me?" "No, I don't," said the soldier. "I am your King; how is it you do not recognize me?" "Please, your Majesty," said the soldier, "probably because I am accustomed to the battle-field and you to the theatre; there I can't go!" This was a broad hint about the public gossip of the King's fondness for the theatre and his indifference to military topics, which King Louis did not relish. This story ought to terminate by the King's making the soldier a present of a loge in the theatre, but I am sorry to say it does not.

Difficulties of a Cash